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Excepting possibly the adjustment of the Alaskan boundary dispute, the reign of King Edward has been distinguished by no diplomatic event so important or so beneficent as a force for the maintenance of international peace as the negotiation of the new treaty between Great Britain and France whereby several old controversies which have been the cause of serious friction between the two powers are permanently settled. In its bearing upon affairs on the American continent the treaty is of special importance. The Treaty of Utrecht, signed in 1713 at the close of one of the greatest of the wars between England and France during which the first Duke of Marlborough won fame at Blenheim—the Treaty of Utrecht ceded to France the exclusive right to the fisheries on all that part of the littoral of Newfoundland between Cape St. John and Cape Ray, passing around by the north and down the whole west coast of the island. This treaty, from which arose what is known as "the French shore issue," has been the cause of endless irritation to the natives of Newfoundland, and many British ministries have vainly tried to induce France to trade off the exclusive privileges which it conferred. The controversies arising from it have more than once brought France and England perilously close to the edge of war, and it was largely with a view to the possibilities of such a contingency that England has always maintained a vast system of powerful defensive works at Halifax. That danger has at last been removed by an agreement whereby France waives her exclusive fishing rights in Newfoundland waters and thus eliminates one of the very few remaining questions which might serve as the pretext for a war in the Western hemisphere between European nations. In return for her concession as to Newfoundland, France receives an acknowledgement of her supremacy in Madagascar, the privilege of a free hand in Morocco, over which she is about to establish a protectorate, and desirable advantages in Africa including the right of free navigation on the Zambesi river, a definite frontier line between the Niger river and Lake Tchad in north central Africa—and besides these she receives a port on the Gambia river and a small group, known as the Los Islands, on the west coast. Besides waiving her exclusive fishing rights in Newfoundland waters, France formally recognizes the permanency of the British protectorate over Egypt—a protectorate which, ever since it was instituted by Gladstone more than twenty years ago with a definite promise that the British occupation of the Nile valley should be only temporary, has been regarded by French statesmen with unconcealed chagrin. This new treaty is, we repeat, one of the most important diplomatic achievements of King Edward's career, and in so far as it relates to conditions in the Western hemisphere, it entitles both England and France to the hearty congratulations of the United States.

Perhaps all that need be said regarding the report from Santiago de Chili to the effect that an American firm has made overtures to the Chilean Government looking to the purchase of several Chilean warships for the United States, is that the story is entirely groundless. When Chili some six or eight months ago intimated her readiness to dispose of the two superb new battleships, Libertad and Constitucion, built for her in England, it was instantly assumed in Europe that the vessels would be eagerly purchased by the United States, and when it was made known that the Government at Washington had no thought of buying they were promptly taken by England. It was explained at that time—and the explanation is sufficient to dispose of the current report from Chili—that it is contrary to the policy of the United States to buy foreign-built warships

except possibly in time of emergency threatening war. It is the settled purpose of the Government that American naval vessels shall, save in exceptional cases, be built at American yards, of American materials and by American labor, the dominant idea being not only to maintain uniformity in types and construction, but to afford all possible encouragement to American designers and builders. The purchase of the Chilean battleships would have involved a problem of serious difficulty for the reason that the armament of those vessels is entirely different from the armament of ships of relatively similar types in our own Navy, so that we should have been compelled either to change their guns or supply them with special ammunition. In a word, the addition of the Chilean ships to our fleet would have been temporarily at least a grave obstacle to the development of that homogeneity in types, armor, armament and general equipment in the ships of the United States Navy, which is so earnestly desired. As to the fighting value of the Chilean ships there can be no doubt whatever. London Engineering in a recent article descriptive of the Libertad pronounced her the most powerfully-armed ship of her size and displacement ever constructed. She carries four 10-inch 45 caliber guns, mounted in pairs in barbettes; fourteen 7.5-inch 50 caliber guns, five in each broadside in the concentrated casemate, and four, each in a separate casemate at the corners of the citadel on the upper deck. In addition she has fourteen 3-inch 14-pounders, two 12-pounder landing guns, four 6-pounders, four 1-pounders, four Maxims and two 18-inch submerged torpedo tubes. Her 7.5-inch guns are said by Engineering to have more than double the power of the 6-inch guns of the British navy. She has a displacement of 11,830 tons, 14,000 indicated horse power and a speed rate of 20.17 knots. "At a speed rate of 10 knots, with her full coal supply, she would be able to cross the Atlantic having still a reserve of coal for emergencies, whilst at a speed of 10 knots, her radius of action is about 12,000 knots."

There is some likelihood that the irritating controversy between Great Britain and Nicaragua regarding the Mosquito Coast will shortly be forced to a settlement, the British authorities having intimated to the United States Government that steps in that direction have already been taken. By a treaty signed in 1860 Great Britain agreed to recognize the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, which borders the eastern shore of Central America on the Caribbean Sea, on condition that certain rights, including a form of local autonomy, were guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians who inhabited the territory. Thereupon the British protectorate over the Mosquito coast, against which both Nicaragua and the United States had frequently protested, was dissolved. In 1894, under an agreement between the Mosquito Indians and the government of Nicaragua, the Mosquito Coast was incorporated into the Republic of Nicaragua, becoming the Department of Velaya, and for his assistance in effecting the transfer, Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U.S.N., retired, who was then in command of the U.S.S. Marblehead, received the thanks of the governments of Great Britain and Nicaragua, and of the Navy Department of the United States. In the last few years, however, serious complaint has been made to the British Government that Nicaragua was disregarding her treaty obligations, that the Mosquito Indians were deprived of their rights and that their fishing vessels and other property had been confiscated. Great Britain has frequently urged Nicaragua to correct these abuses, but without effect, and the matter has now reached a stage where further evasion will not be tolerated. It is understood in Washington that the British cruiser Retribution has sailed from Jamaica for Bluefields, the principal seaport of Nicaragua, where her commander will demand satisfactory assurances that the rights of the Mosquito Indians will be fully respected. The British Government has informally explained its purposes to the Government and declared that it has no intention of asserting sovereignty over the Mosquito territory. It is resolved, however, that the Mosquito Indians, over whom it exercised a protectorate for two hundred years, shall be properly protected by Nicaragua, and to that purpose there will certainly be no objection from the United States. All measures needed to effect a permanent settlement of the whole controversy over the Mosquito Coast will undoubtedly be cordially approved in Washington.

In view of the statement of the Secretary of the Navy relative to the use of the U.S.S. Mayflower by President Roosevelt, the charge frequently uttered by certain members of Congress that the President was diverting a vessel of the Navy from her legitimate work to his personal pleasure is both petty and contemptible. Secretary Moody states, that in accordance with a custom of long standing a vessel of the Navy has been placed at the disposal of the President from time to time as his needs have required, and that while the Mayflower has been assigned for this purpose, the actual use of the vessel by President Roosevelt has been trifling. "The only use of the vessel made by the President," the Secretary continues, "has been since the beginning of her present commission, June 28, 1902. During these twenty-one months she has cruised 22,000 miles, which is considerably more than the average of our vessels. The President has spent aboard her at various times a total of something less than forty hours, and has traveled

in her ninety-four miles. He has spent one night aboard her, being detained there by bad weather on his return from a review of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, undertaken at the invitation of the Governor of that State. Of these forty hours all, except on one occasion, were spent in the performance of official duties. I have the honor to say that, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the Mayflower has not been diverted an hour from any naval duty for which she was needed, nor has a dollar of the public money been expended for the pleasure or convenience of the President or any of his family or guests."

Secretary Moody has written a letter to Rear Admiral Harris, Paymaster General of the Navy, requesting him to prepare a statement comparing the pay of naval officers with that received by officers of the Army. This is believed to be the first step of the Secretary in the direction of the appointment of a board of officers representing the various branches of the naval Service who shall take up the whole question of the Navy pay and recommend to the Secretary such changes as seem advisable. The Secretary is himself frankly of the opinion that there are many incongruities in the present rate of pay, but the number of these is so great that he believes a change here and there will only further complicate the situation and for this reason he is anxious to have a readjustment of the scheme as soon as it can be done expeditiously. The statement asked for will require some time to prepare, but it is possible it can be submitted to Congress this session. In any event it is the intention next session to have the entire question of naval pay considered by Congress, and then a strong recommendation for the repeal of the provision of fifteen per cent. reduction in pay while on shore duty will be made.

The Third Division of the General Staff is now preparing a general order prescribing the rules and regulations governing the admission of officers of the organized militia to the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. The Governors of the various States have made their recommendations to the War Department of officers whom they desire to have take the course at the two schools. In all eighty-seven names have been placed before the War Department, but, owing to the limitations placed upon the number of officers that can be accommodated at the two schools, only sixty militiamen can be admitted for the course beginning next September. Fifty-four of these will be taken at Fort Leavenworth, and only six at Fort Monroe. The officers will be selected from the eighty-seven names now before the War Department. Under the law these militia officers will be given transportation to the schools, quarters according to rank, and allowed one dollar a day for subsistence. The order will provide that no militia officer will be permitted to begin the course at either of the schools who does not pledge himself to continue the course to its end.

Officials of the Navy are not likely to make any public expression which may seem ungracious in view of the lavish preparations that are being made for presentation of silver services to some of the new battleships and armored cruisers, but it is a well known fact that an expensive service of plate is a white elephant on the hands of a commanding officer of a big ship. It requires much care to keep it in order for use under the various conditions of climate, a sentry must be kept on guard over it, it represents a cash value of thousands of dollars and it cannot well be thrown overboard with other impediments in anticipation of a fight. A suitable relief tablet, a ship's bell or some other form of presentation has been found to be more satisfactory in the experience of the Navy than the many pieces of a silver service with the responsibilities such a presentation entails.

The General Staff of the Army has completed the general order relating to the detail of officers to schools and colleges. The most important change made by the order in the existing regulations governing this subject is the change in the length of detail for officers on the active list from two to three years. The order will provide that no officer on the retired list above the rank of major shall be detailed for college duty, unless that officer happens to be the president of the college or principal of the school. Regulations for the selection each year from the six military colleges having the best standing of the year of the best student from each, for appointment to the grade of 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army, will also be given in the order.

At the Navy Department the announcement is made informally that the Wisconsin will receive the pennant and the prize battleship trophy for the best record at target practice for this year. The best 13-inch gun on the Wisconsin made nine hits out of ten shots and the total percentage of hits was 83. All classes of guns on the Wisconsin made better records than those of the Alabama, which up to now has had the record in the recent practice for battleships. It is said, however, that conditions on the Asiatic station are far more favorable for target practice than at Pensacola. The Wisconsin is said to have fired across absolutely placid water, while the roll at Pensacola while the Alabama was on the range was considerable.



How conditions have changed since the old days, when a navy could be extemporized for almost any conceivable emergency is vividly shown, says the London Daily News, by the enormous burdens of naval expenditure which the great maritime powers are now compelled to assume. "No sooner has our government explained to us that a vast increase is imperatively forced upon us than the Americans are persuaded that the mere pressure of circumstances imposes on them this huge burden. We need not remind the reader that the building of a great navy by Germany is justified on precisely the same ground, and so it is throughout Europe and across to Japan. As usual, the naval strength of Great Britain was specifically mentioned by the supporters of the American bill as the principal reason why the United States must 'build a mighty navy.' The state of military preparation in Canada by land and sea was naturally pointed out. The War of 1812, in which the young republic would undoubtedly have been crushed but for the fact that a navy could be extemporized in those days, was recalled. What, it was asked, would have happened if the United States and this country had fought over the Venezuela boundary dispute, as they were not far from doing? In the case of the United States, of course, the Monroe policy comes first and last with the statement of both parties. The securing of the national ambition to dominate the Americas is the prevailing argument, and it is quite irresistible. In the House of Representatives, when the bill might possibly have been defeated, many of the party in opposition supported the measure, which now only awaits the signature of Mr. Roosevelt, the strongest 'big navy' advocate in the country. And this \$97,000,000 is but a beginning of what the United States, with its inexhaustible wealth, may see fit to spend. The prospect for the European competitor is not a bright one."

Major Edward J. McClernand, General Staff, U.S.A., in an article on "Mounted Troops," published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, fully indorses the opinion expressed by Lord Roberts before the British commission appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war in South Africa, to the effect that henceforth "the cavalry must be prepared to fight on foot much more than they have ever done before," but he contends that American officers did not have to wait for the Transvaal campaign to teach that lesson. He holds moreover that the British themselves would have learned it long ago if they had given proper study to the campaigns of our Civil War, particularly those of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia. The experiences of the Civil War proved beyond all doubt the value of mounted troops so trained as to be able to fight as infantry. At the outbreak of the war, according to General Sheridan's statement, General Scott rejected regiment after regiment of cavalry, his idea being that four regiments would be sufficient, and as time went on the cavalry force was so impaired by furnishing details as escorts, guides and orderlies, that the organization as such was capable of little usefulness to the Army. But later on, following General Hooker's sarcastic offer of a reward to any one who would show him a dead cavalryman, there was a radical change of policy, and the Cavalry, with the encouragement of President Lincoln and Generals Grant, Sheridan, Merritt and others, was enlarged and developed to an extraordinary degree of efficiency. The Cavalry, both of the Union and the Confederate armies, became capable of dismounting and fighting to the best possible advantage, and this trait, Major McClernand points out, has ever since been conspicuous in the American mounted soldier.

"That our mounted regiments have not retrograded was very plainly demonstrated during the Santiago campaign," Major McClernand tells us. He says: "It has ever since been a source of satisfaction to the writer that he was in a position at Tampa to strongly advocate sending our Cavalry dismounted to Santiago. Lack of sufficient transportation made it necessary that it should either go dismounted or stay at home. This recommendation was maintained in opposition to the views of Cavalry officers of high rank, who believed that the contemplated prolonged dismounting of the regiments would operate to their serious disadvantage. When the question arose as to whether the Cavalry division should be included in the force selected for the campaign, or should give way to a division of volunteer infantry then only in the process of organization, the writer insisted that the Cavalry was in every way fitted to participate as infantry; that we were drilled in practically the same regulations for dismounted fighting; that our carbine, although not possessing the extreme range of the Infantry rifle, had a range entirely sufficient for the broken and wooded country we would find around Santiago; and that we were already trained and disciplined. The history of the campaign fully justified the opinions here expressed as to the capabilities of the Cavalry regiments."

Apart from the question of political utility involved, the plan proposed by the Secretary of War looking to the transfer of the capital of the Philippines from the city of Manila to an interior point in the Island of Luzon is interesting for the reason that, if carried into effect, it will undoubtedly tend toward better health conditions among the American troops stationed in the archipelago. Secretary Taft says of the project: "The new capital will be about 155 miles from Manila, on a plot of ground

over 5,000 feet above the sea level, which will make it more healthy for Americans. It is to be to the Philippines what Simla is to India, and will be of great benefit to the islands. The climate is superb, the location is good and the new opportunities for men with capital will be very great." The Secretary's reference to Simla is highly suggestive. That town is the political and military center of the Simla district of India, and lies about 7,000 feet above the sea. Because of its fine climate and perfect water supply it is a splendid sanatorium for officers and men of the British forces whose health has become impaired in the Indian service. Inasmuch as a considerable portion of the United States Army will have to be kept in the Philippines as long as we retain possession of the islands, the need of a great sanatorium is self-evident. With such a base one of the most objectionable features of service in the Philippines would be largely overcome. From the military point of view, therefore, Secretary Taft's scheme for a new Philippine capital would seem to be thoroughly commendable.

An interesting statement as to the money cost of maintaining a system of voluntary naval service as compared with compulsory naval service appears in the London Financial News, according to which the voluntary system is by far the more expensive. The writer points out that in 1903 the personnel of the German navy, based on compulsory service, numbering 35,000 officers and men, cost for maintenance an average of \$165 for each individual, that Russia's navy personnel, also organized on the compulsory principle, numbered 65,000 and cost an average of ninety dollars per head, and that Great Britain's 127,100 officers and men, based on the voluntary principle, cost an average of \$365 per head. As further showing the costliness to the nation of voluntary as compared with compulsory service, our London contemporary might have added that the per capita cost of maintaining the voluntary system is considerably greater in the United States than it is in England. "But," says the Financial News, "even these figures, significant though they are, do not tell the full truth. The gain to the nations with compulsory service is much greater than would appear on the surface, since Russia, Germany and France have large trained reserves of young men, which England altogether lacks. Such a reserve is now being formed in England by short service, but it will probably be found necessary considerably to augment the rate of pay, if the men are to be obtained."

During the months of January and February, last, the following work deemed worthy of note was undertaken by the Ordnance Department of the Army: Manufacture was commenced at Watervliet Arsenal of eleven 8-inch barbette carriages, model of 1903, and two hundred carriages for 2.5-inch life-saving guns for the Treasury Department. The steel castings required for the barbette carriages are to be made in the new steel plant at Watertown Arsenal. A 15-pound high-explosive shell for 3-inch field gun has been tested and adopted. Three thousand hospital corps knives of new model are being manufactured for issue. Five thousand bolos, with sheaths, have been ordered to be purchased for issue to troops in the Philippines. Saber scabbards for officers are being made of steel, nickel-plated, instead of German silver. The haversacks being manufactured are provided with a special hook, by which they will be attached to the new cartridge belt for model 1903 rifle. Hooks are also being made for securing the present haversack to the cartridge belt; and canteen straps, with snap hooks, are being made for carrying the canteen on the new cartridge belt, or attached to saddle. To obtain better results in gallery practice, an elongated bullet, weighing 107 grains, has been adopted in place of the round ball. A new model paper "F" target for small-arms practice has been adopted.

Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, U.S.A., commanding the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, is evidently resolved to keep the troops of that command in the excellent condition described in a statement made by Major Eben Swift, U.S.A., who was formerly attached to the regiment, and published in these columns on March 5. With that end in view Colonel Crane has prescribed an extensive practice march for the regiment which is now in progress and which will continue for two weeks or longer. It is intended that the two battalions of the regiment, one starting from San Juan and the other from Cayey, shall engage in a series of long cross-country marches and then proceed along the military road to Humacao, where they will unite in an extensive program of field exercises. The movements of the regiment during this march will be conducted under conditions simulating those of actual war as closely as possible, and there can be no doubt that the experience will be of marked benefit to both officers and men. Army officers familiar with the character and work of the Porto Rico Regiment are virtually unanimous in the opinion that it will be capable of great usefulness in time of emergency, and it is therefore a matter of gratification that Colonel Crane has adopted such an excellent means of keeping it in fit condition.

While it is too early to foretell what modification, if any, will be made in future designs of naval construction as a result of the effective use of torpedoes in the Russo-Japanese war, the subject is one of increasing interest to naval experts on both sides of the Atlantic. In an article on this question which he publishes in the

Cornhill Magazine, an officer of the British Navy, who withholds his name, indulges in the following speculations: "There are few naval officers nowadays who do not realize that we are fated to witness, not only most remarkable discoveries and improvements in submarine shipbuilding, but what is just as significant, in torpedo construction as well. There is no finality in invention, and assuredly there is no finality in the size, speed, accuracy and efficiency of the Whitehead torpedo. Even now a certain number of these weapons is being constructed with a reputed range of three thousand yards. Given a more perfect motive power, and a larger capacity for the storage of it, there is a marvellous future for the automobile torpedo. Its present range is one thousand yards; its experimental range is three thousand yards; who shall say that its ultimate range may not be as much as ten thousand yards? There is no need to increase its destructive powers. Two hundred pounds of detonated gun-cotton will seal the fate of the most perfect ship ever yet built."

Secretary Taft's extended experience among the Filipinos, his genuine interest in their welfare and his confident belief that they will ultimately develop the capacity for self-rule, have given many enthusiastic "anti imperialists" here in the United States the impression that he was in favor of placing the islanders in control of the archipelago right away or next year, or the year after. There is, therefore, a grievous disappointment for these tender-souled brethren in certain remarks made by the Secretary in the course of an address delivered at Peoria on the evening of April 11. He expressed the belief that the Filipinos might be capable of self-government, not in a few years, but several generations hence, after they have profited by the advance of education and industry. But, he continued, in the meantime they might become so content with American control that if independence were offered to them they would decline it. That evidently is just what the "anti imperialists" fear. They virtually insist that independence shall be thrust upon the Filipinos, no matter whether the Filipinos want it or not. And in view of Secretary Taft's recent utterance he will probably now be branded as an "imperialist" of the deepest dye.

The Navy Department was recently called upon to decide the important question of whether parrots and monkeys come within the class of articles, such "as are suitable and appropriate to the rank, rating or duty" of enlisted men in the Navy. After careful consideration it was decided by Secretary Moody that they do not. The matter arose through a claim made to the Navy Department by an apprentice, 2d class, for fifteen dollars for a parrot, and one dollar for a monkey which went down with the Charleston in 1899, when that vessel was wrecked. The law providing for the payment of these claims provides for the reimbursement of the officers and men of the Charleston for the loss, in the wreck of that vessel in November, 1899, "of such articles as are suitable and appropriate to the rank, rating or duty of" the person suffering such loss." The Navy Department disapproved the above claim.

As has been stated several times in the JOURNAL during the past few months, there is not the slightest possibility that Congress will this session pass any law providing for the establishment of a Naval General Staff, or legalizing the General Board as suggested by Secretary Moody. The hearing given Mr. Moody this week by the House Committee on Naval Affairs excited little interest among the members of that committee, a great majority of whom are opposed to the plan suggested or to a general staff of any description.

The report of Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, fills a large volume just printed, and besides a detailed account of the administration of the library, includes a select list of recent purchases for the institution. The work is carefully arranged and is published in a manner in all respects worthy of the great institution to which it relates. It is accompanied by a volume on the libraries of the Philippines, by Senor Pardo de Tavera, a Filipino member of the Philippine Civil Commission.

Important changes are soon to be made by the Bureau of Ordnance with powder of finer grain. It is understood that the test of the projectile deflecting armor, the invention of Lieut. Cleland Davis, recently made at the naval proving grounds, was not altogether successful. Comdr. Walter MacLean and Lieut. V. O. Chase, of the Bureau of Ordnance, were away this week on inspection trips to Bethlehem and Midvale Steel Companies.

The apprentice boys of the Monongahela, in the detention camp at San Juan, are being examined microscopically by Dr. Langhorne, the ship's medical officer, and, when free of diphtheria germs, returned to the ship. About ninety are now on board the ship and expect to sail for Hampton Roads about April 15.

A recommendation has been made by the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department that two torpedo tubes be fitted fore and two aft in the West Virginia and Maryland. There was some talk of only putting two in these vessels, but it is probable the recommendation of the Bureau will be approved.



A novel method of entrapping submarine boats, used during the recent naval maneuvers of the British Channel Squadron off Portsmouth, is described by the Scientific American. While a torpedo boat attack was in progress, and the undivided attention of the defending force attracted entirely thereto, the battleships of the enemy quietly dropped picket boats, manned with full crews. These craft are small, light, mobile, and easy to handle, though they can steam at from sixteen to eighteen knots an hour. Their scope was to destroy the submarines. Each picket boat was equipped with some fine nets of specially fine hard steel. When expanded, they stretched to 70 feet or 100 feet in length, and were fairly broad. Along one side of each net a hawser was threaded. One end of this hawser was attached to a compensating drum on one picket boat, and the other end was fixed to a similar arrangement on a second picket boat. The net thus rigged at once sank down like a thin wall into the water. Owing to the fine, delicate construction of these nets, they can be dragged through the water like a fisherman's seine by the picket boats at a pace far in excess of that of a submerged traveling submarine. This curious process of fishing, or trawling, for submarines was eminently successful. Officers on the picket boats attached to one of the nets saw a periscope moving on the surface of the water. They immediately maneuvered their boats so that the steel net was stretched across the submarine's path. The submerged boat continued its progress, unexpectingly. In a few minutes the officers in the picket boats at either end of the hawser felt a straining, which told them that they had stopped the career of the submarine. Immediately the boats altered course, so as to completely envelop the unfortunate underwater craft in the net. The maneuver was crowned with absolute success. The submerged craft was completely caught. To accentuate further the predicament of the sailors in the submarine, the hawser carried away the periscope, so that the navigators of the submerged craft were deprived of their sole means of seeing what was happening on the surface, and consequently the crew could do nothing but await developments. By some means or other the picket boats contrived to raise the submarine to the surface, and its capture was completed. It was demonstrated that once a submarine is enveloped in the meshes of such a net it is impossible to escape, and the boat is as helpless as a fish under similar circumstances.

A sergeant, first class, H.C., writes to us complaining of the accommodations furnished on transports and railroad trains to non-commissioned officers classed under A.R. 9, subdivisions 12, 13, and 14. As they are not required to live in company quarters at posts he thinks they should have accommodations apart from the enlisted men while traveling; they are only technically on duty with troops and nine out of ten of them are connected with no organization and have no duties to perform en route. Our correspondent says: "We are thrown with our families, below decks, among hundreds of men of all classes and conditions, down to the deported vagrant American. On the upper decks, where we must go for a breath of fresh air, the same conditions exist. Should a section be set apart for our use, it is filled to overflowing with officers' servants and negro 'Dinabs.' In the ships officer's mess it is the same, after the ships officers have taken what is best, we and our families must stand in line with seventy-five or more servants and flunkies, and make a rush for a dining room that accommodates about twenty persons. If not successful in the first scramble, there is nothing left for us. It is true that a favored few obtain better accommodations for their families, not according to Army Regulations. The same regulations govern when traveling with troops on trains. There is no provision for us or our families, except with all the men. We have no desire to obtrude ourselves upon, nor associate with officers, but why not set aside a certain number of state-rooms, with space in front of them, for our use, where we can have a little privacy; also a table in the saloon in order that we may eat our meals in a decent manner. Hundreds of persons receive all privileges of stateroom and saloon, who are our inferiors in every respect, even including artificial rank. The poorest steerage, in any merchant vessel, offers as good, if not better, accommodations for ourselves and families than the best Army transport, under existing regulations."

Writing from Seoul, Korea, February 29, a correspondent says: "Japan has nicely taken Korea in her arms without the sound of a gun. The Emperor through fright has signed every request, and Korea is now actually governed by Japan. Japan puts it under the head of friendship, calls it *assured friendship*—but poor Korea is not in any sense in a position to care for herself—so that it is wise that Japan has so early in the game gotten the protectorate over her. We are all, that is United States citizens, congregated in Seoul by order of the United States Minister, from the immediate surrounding country, and as soon as the ice-bound rivers are loosened all citizens of the United States in Korea will be called here. We have a man-of-war in harbor, and a passenger steamer and freight boat to take us out should the Russians give us a chase. But Russia is slow in preparing for war. We knew that the Japanese fleet had left Nagasaki, and were sure that within a few days the troops would be filing in. February 9, while on one of the mountain passes within four miles of the sea, I heard the great guns begin to peal forth, and it was in such rapid succession that I was confident a marine battle was taking place, and that was the first of this fearful war that will so change the attitude of our little world. Our mails are coming in by the Japanese transports more regularly than heretofore, but no freight of any kind, so that the food supplies are running up rapidly. Fifty pounds of flour that we paid 3.00 yen for last week, we are paying 3.50 yen for this week, and everything else in proportion, but of course that is one of the consequences of war." (The yen is a silver dollar).

The second regular monthly competition in gallery practice took place at Fort Missoula, Mont., on March 17, showing a marked improvement over the former one, a correspondent says, the four companies of the 3d Battalion contesting for the honors. In the shooting of the previous month Company K won out by a score of 206 as against 199 of L. Since the last meet the four companies had been practicing assiduously and it became quite a common event to hear of a 48 out of a possible 50, and the 50 itself, so that the interest waxed keener and greater as the day advanced. K and M were first at the gun, followed by I and L. Each company

was represented by five men who fired two scores of five shots each, Company L making a total of 219: K, 216, and M and I 205 respectively. The highest score on the two winning teams was made by Sergeant Hawkins, of Company K, making 47 out of a possible 50, and the highest individual score was that of Corporal Pierson, of Company L, with a record of 48. As there are a number of expert shots in the 3d Battalion of the 24th Infantry, the coming target season is looked forward to with a great deal of anticipation by every member of the command.

The determination of the Navy Department to place the Monongahela out of commission for the purpose of utilizing her crew and officers for newer ships calls attention to that vessel as being a relic of the Civil War. Built in 1862 at the Philadelphia Navy Yard she was employed for some time on the blockade off Mobile and took part in the battle of Port Hudson March, 1863, and in the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. After the war the Monongahela was employed cruising among the West Indies and was wrecked at Santa Cruz. Following this episode in her career she was found unfit for steaming purposes, her machinery and boilers were removed and since 1869 she has been a sailing vessel. For several years this craft was a storeship, and in 1889 she went to Pago-Pago, Samoa, with stores and outfits for Admiral Kimberly's squadron, but arrived on that station a short time after the wrecking of the Trenton, flagship, the Vandallia and the Nipsic. For several years the vessel has been detailed as a schoolship for naval apprentices.

The last quarterly assessment of the Navy Mutual Aid Association makes a fine showing as to amounts already paid in benefits and in general prosperity of the association. The total to date paid beneficiaries aggregates the very respectable sum of \$908,803.86, and the amount of one assessment at the same date, April 1, is \$3,240.76. The number of members on the roll is 857, quite an increase over the number a year ago. The following deaths have occurred since the last quarterly call: Rear Admiral Edwin White, Capt. C. C. Cornwell, Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy, U.S.M.C., Comdr. Charles E. Colahan and William E. Sewell, Lieut. Lucien Flynn, Boatswain J. A. Brisco. Members are enjoined to keep the secretary and treasurer advised of their address and that of their beneficiaries. Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U. S.N., retired, is secretary and treasurer and the address of the association is Room 100 1-2, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

The defeat of Richmond Pearson Hobson, formerly of the Navy, in the contest for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Sixth District of Alabama, while not unexpected, is none the less to be regretted. Captain Hobson's candidacy was animated by high purposes and its success would have sent to Congress a gentleman capable of large usefulness to his country. It is desirable that Congress should contain in its membership an increasing number of patriotic young men like Mr. Hobson, whose earnest advocacy of a steady increase of the Navy has already distinguished him as a far-seeing student of national problems. The fact that notwithstanding his lack of experience in political management he was defeated by only a slender majority by a veteran politician makes a highly creditable showing for his first effort in party controversy.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, is to represent the British Indian army as military attaché with the Japanese army in the field, and is to have on his staff Lieut. Col. J. W. G. Tulloch, 126th Baluchis, and Major C. M. Crawford, 5th Gurkhas. The German military mission to accompany the Russian troops in Manchuria consists of Colonel von Trettau, Lieutenant Colonel Lauenstein, formerly military attaché in St. Petersburg, and a third officer who has been at Peking. The French mission consists of General Silvestre, Major Cheminon and Captain Boucé. The French officers who are to accompany the Japanese forces are Colonel Lombard, of the colonial infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Corvissart, military attaché in Tokio, and Captain Payeur, chief of the military mission at Seoul, with Lieutenant Bertin attached.

A seaman, who approves of the present uniform of the Navy, says of the suggestion for a change in it made by a correspondent recently: "Could 'Yeoman' suggest a uniform more comfortable and picturesque? What would Jack do were he put into a stiff collar like our C.P.O.'s have? What other dress is as well adapted to the varied duties of a man-of-warman as the present uniform? Can you name or devise one as easily kept clean and neat? While a 'board fence' might be in place around 'Yeoman's' neck, what would 'Signals' do on the bridge and the man in the stoke hole, to say nothing of laundry bill? As it is he can wash his own clothes and save a part of his small pay. Uniformity is what is sought after. Let all wear the same. Let us retain the uniform as it is and as Father Noah patterned it. It's picturesque, neat, comfortable (very) at all times and at all work and moreover easily kept clean. Collars and cuffs, neckties and suspenders! Bah!" Several other correspondents also write in defence of the present uniform.

Capt. William Swift has returned from Charleston, S.C., where he went to investigate the conditions at the navy yard. It had been charged that a condition of lawlessness prevailed in the vicinity of the yard and the intimidation was made that the inhabitants of the navy yard were menaced. Captain Swift found that there was a place not far from the yard where the negroes employed in several nearby manufactories were accustomed to congregate on the night after pay day and create considerable disturbance. No act of violence, however, had been committed in the yard or against any one connected with the yard. Because of the reported disturbances a marine guard was sent down some time ago, but it has not been necessary for them to come to the relief of the yard at any time. It appears that the noise created by the negroes has been exceedingly annoying to the families of some of the officers.

In addition to the organizations from the Regular and State forces to take part in the tournament of the Military Athletic League at Madison Square Garden, New York city, from May 2 to 7, inclusive, which we men-

tioned last week, the 12th, 14th and 9th Regiments, N. G.N.Y., will be also represented in the military program, and Major Wilson's 2d Battery, the 1st and 2d Signal Corps and the 1st and 2d Naval Battalions will also be in. Troop C, N.G.N.Y., will be in the program continually and with the U.S. Cavalry from Fort Myer, a splendid Cavalry exhibition is insured. In arranging the reviews, Colonel Dyer expects to have Governor Odell present on Wednesday night, May 4. The "Kilties" will remain during the entire week, and they will follow the reviews on the program.

On April 6 the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to Congress communications from the Secretary of the Navy, the heads of bureaus, the president of the War College, the commandant of the Marine Corps and the commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, presenting estimates for deficiencies in appropriations for the Navy. They are as follows:

Contingent expense, Navy Department.....	\$ 2,000
Transportation, Bureau of Navigation.....	60,000
Naval War College.....	12,175
Bureau of Equipment.....	540,000
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.....	500,000
Bureau of Steam Engineering.....	600,000
Marine Corps.....	87,461
Public Works.....	827,564
Miscellaneous.....	7,069

Total Naval Establishment.....\$2,136,269

The Bureau of Navigation has recently ordered from the Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md., a new edition of the "Petty Officer's Drill Book, U.S. Navy," prepared by Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam. This edition contains the revised "Firing Regulations for small arms, boat guns and field pieces," and certain authorized changes in gun drills as regards safety regulations, misfires, hang-fires, etc. A board is now engaged in considering a complete revision of all Navy drill books, but it is not probable that the work will be completed within a year. The latest edition of the "Petty Officer's Drill Book" will, therefore, remain up-to-date for many months to come, and contains much information not easily obtained elsewhere.

Jiu jitsu, the Japanese art of self defense, has proved so fascinating to the President that he has suggested that it be taught at the Naval Academy. Owing, however, to the fact that Professor Yamashita, the only instructor in this country available, has an engagement at the World's Fair at St. Louis, it will not be possible for the President's suggestion to be acted upon immediately. It is probable, however, that if another instructor can be found or Professor Yamashita is available in the fall, the midshipmen will be trained in jiu jitsu, which is declared by all of its devotees to be a splendid form of exercise and a most valuable art.

The graduates of the United States Naval Academy in and about Chicago will hold a dinner at the Sherman house, Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill., on May 7, at 6:30 p.m., for the purpose of renewing old acquaintances and forming a local alumni association. The cost will be \$3 per plate. Those desiring to attend will kindly send their acceptance to Mr. W. J. Wilson, No. 1621 Masonic Temple, Chicago, previous to May 1. The committee in charge are: W. J. Wilson, '83; C. E. Fitch, '93; R. H. Chappell, '04.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, has published in pamphlet form a very interesting and instructive paper by Lieut. Col. William H. Clapp, U.S.A., retired, colonel and inspector general of Connecticut, upon "Efficiency" and the relations of the Regular Army and National Guard officers. This paper was read recently before the officers of the 1st Regiment, and General Cole says it contains so many valuable suggestions for officers and men that its promulgation was approved.

This letter has been sent by Comdr. Alexander Sharp of the Bureau of Navigation to all recruiting officers: "The Chief of the Bureau directs me to request that after receipt of this communication enlistment of apprentices, third class, be discontinued." Owing to the lack of transportation facilities on the Pacific coast and to the fear of overcrowding on the receiving ships on the Atlantic coast, it was thought best to discontinue the enlistment of boys for the present.

The record of the first year of the Brooklyn Naval Y. M.C.A. new building on Sands street shows a total attendance of 176,074. Nearly one hundred thousand meals were served in the restaurant, almost forty thousand letters were written, and twenty-five thousand baths were taken. The amount of money deposited for safe-keeping during the year was \$229,720.

Gen. Thomas J. Shyrook, C. C. Homer and George F. M. Hauck, representing the commercial and property interests of East Baltimore, recently presented to the U. S. revenue cutter Windom, through the Secretary of the Treasury, a handsome silver punch bowl, salver and ladle, in recognition of the efficient service rendered by that vessel during the great conflagration of Feb. 8.

Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has gone on an official trip to New Orleans, where he will inspect the naval property and look into the question of sending large battleships to be docked there.

Since the first day of April Lieut. Robert W. Barnett, 13th Inf., is the ranking 1st lieutenant in the United States Army. Lieutenant Barnett is adjutant of Aleaz Island.

The Pacific Marine Review, a new monthly magazine devoted to the shipping and commercial interests of the Pacific coast, published at Seattle, Wash., makes its bow to the public with its issue for April.



## NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on April 8 reported the bill (H.R. 14748), to provide for a National Military Park Commission recommending its passage with several unimportant amendments. The first section of the bill abolishes the power of the present park commissions of Chickamauga, Shiloh, Gettysburg and Vicksburg at the end of two years from July 4 next, or earlier if their work is done and the commission surrenders its functions. The second section confides the general work above stated to a national military park commission of five commissioners, who for the next ten years shall be veterans of the Civil War. It shall have an office in Washington, and the first members shall include one of each of the existing commissions and an officer of the Army, active or retired, who will get their expenses, but no double pay.

By Section 3 the commission has the power to go immediately upon the work of marking out battlefields and buying separate points of interest, such as defensive works and points of view. No one purchase is to cost more than \$1,000. This commission will thus be able to engage in the duties so long neglected of preserving the key points of the various battlefields and of marking the lines. Expenditures are to be under the supervision of the Secretary of War, and no purchase is to be made except where the price seems reasonable.

By Section 4 State and military monuments may be erected, subject to the approval of the commission and Secretary. Section 5 provides the usual penalties for the injury of any monument or relic. Section 6 allows the leasing of lands acquired on condition that they be maintained without expense to the Government. Section 7 provides for report to Congress as to suitable purchases exceeding the limit, and no such purchases are to be made without special authority from Congress; and Section 8 appropriates \$200,000 for the purposes of the commission.

Thus this is a bill to establish a single national military park commission, in which the present four commissions shall be merged. Separate commissions were necessary to prepare these great parks. The system is too cumbersome to be continued beyond the time necessary therefor, nor was it intended by the statutes which established these parks in 1890, 1894, 1897, and 1899. The battlefield of Antietam—not a park—has been marked under the charge of the Secretary of War at small expense every year. Many other parks are now urged upon Congress, each by a bill creating a new commission. The number of these bills proves the impossibility of properly dealing with the question by establishing a park at each battlefield. The present four parks had cost over \$2,000,000 in 1902, and will cost much more. The report says: "It is not possible nor necessary to have a new park at each battlefield. But it seems of the first importance that markings should be made to show the crucial points of these battles, and that this should be done before death has overtaken the last survivor. According to the testimony taken, these markings may take the form of plain cannon-ball monuments. At the more important points narrow roadways may be laid out along the principal lines of battle, but in such manner as not to change the face of the country, and to leave it as it was when the battle was fought. All this will be comparatively inexpensive. \* \* \* Patriotism demands the preservation of these spots. But it is plain that they will not be preserved if a salaried commission has to be created for every spot and the surrounding country bought in and changed into a park for the benefit of some neighboring town, or for the glorification of its creators. The work ought to be done as it was done at Antietam, by acquiring narrow roadways, maintaining the general condition of the country, setting up proper monuments and marks, and thus enabling the student and patriot to see how the battle was fought."

The bill contains the ordinary powers for leasing the land to occupants on condition that they preserve the landmarks, for fines for injuring monuments and relics. Finally, there is an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purposes of the commission. There are now pending 19 park bills, involving a total expenditure of \$1,812,500,000.

## ATHLETIC TRAINING FOR ARMY.

Athletic exercises, by bettering the bodies and through them the minds of men, will make a good foundation, and by appealing to regimental pride, will build an excellent superstructure of efficiency. After good shooting they are most vital to the welfare of the Army and of the nation.

Their value was well known to the ancient Greeks and Romans who cherished them at large expense and by all agencies human and divine. Of the former people, the most celebrated chronological era took its title, like ours, from what was thought most precious to mankind; and Anno Domini and Olympiad name the time-measures respectively in the history of all Christian and of the most enlightened Pagan peoples. Many of the lyrics of Pindar are devoted to winners in the Olympic games. To them statues were raised; they were exempted from taxation; and, while visiting Athens, they were lodged and maintained at expense of the state.

During the exercises, not only the Olympian plain, but all the soil of Elis was sacred ground, and divine worship and sacrifices were an important part of the imposing ceremonies. The government, the rich communities, the great cities, the millionaires, the churches, of our country should encourage athletics, which develop, strengthen, harmonize, and beautify the body, as education, the mind, of man.

Though varied at convenient periods by proper authority, exercises should be fixed in regulations or general orders from Washington, and should be uniform throughout the Army. Let the chief practical instruction be shooting, athletics and drill in extended order. Edit the bulky drill regulations; cut out all the light of to-day shows worthless; cast away belief that movements, unsuited to battle to-day, may be valuable to discipline, and must therefore be retained; believe that drill meeting needs of to-day's battle will also meet needs of right discipline; remember new conditions require new discipline no less than new tactics. "Discipline there must be, but it must be discipline on a higher plane. It must be the aim of the new discipline to make the private soldier capable of keeping steadfastly in mind for the whole of the day, or even for several days, and striving with all his might to carry out what he has been told by a superior who is no longer present, and who, for all he may know, is dead." Theoretical as well as practical instruction must be so directed that men's time, energy of mind, strength of body, all of which have limits, may not be spent in the unprofitable,

but may be wisely and mercifully applied to the useful.

Make athletic commensurate with target season; appoint as manager a commissioned officer who, besides duties analogous to those of range officer, shall, also, with adequate assistance, perform those of instructor.

When regular practice is done at posts, five men of each company having best records might be assembled at regimental headquarters to compete for the regimental athletic team. Of these sixty, after thorough sifting, select eleven having highest aggregates in the prescribed exercises. These, for example, might be individual mile-racing, half-mile hurdle racing, standing high-jump, running high-jump, standing broad-jump, running broad-jump, shot putting, and vaulting with pole; team mile-racing with battle equipment, and team wall-scaling with same impediments. Then the eleven should include those who can, as individuals and as teams, make best aggregates in these several exercises. Eight might be principals, and three alternates.

From the Artillery, which might be divided in fractions equal to regiments, and from the Engineers, teams should be worked out in like manner.

Members of these teams should be given a little money and a little furlough. Regimental teams having been assembled at their respective department headquarters, carefully tested, as teams, in same exercises, and aggregates having been reported to War Department, an order would publish, in fitting manner, names, scores, relative standing of all, and announce a convenient number as olympic teams and their regiments as olympic regiments of the Army. These names are used for convenience. Better can doubtless be found. Each member of these teams might have a little more money and a little more furlough, but rewards should be withheld till after the competition for Army athletic team, that spur of interest may not be blunted.

At Fort Leavenworth or other convenient place, the Army athletic team would be derived after crucial test from olympic teams. Its members should receive a little more money and a little more furlough; and its services and those of its regiment, which must be allowed to be of great value, should be commended in appropriate general orders from Washington. "If money go before, all ways do lie open. Money is a good soldier, and will on."

From regiments of Cavalry and fractions of Field Artillery, might be derived in like manner the Army athletic team, mounted. Mounted, like dismounted exercises, should be uniform and fixed by highest authority. For officers an Army polo team would be of great importance. In every troop are horses of suitable size, and balls and mallets should be furnished by Government. Team would be worked out in general manner described above, but there should be no regimental teams.

Members might be rewarded for their services with several months' leave of absence.

All furloughs and all leaves should be in excess of those allowed by existing regulations.

An Army athletic team, dismounted, of officers would also be very valuable. Teams for officers and enlisted men would of course be entirely distinct.

The Young Men's Christian Association could render much assistance; their influence is wholly good; their efforts, pure, disinterested, Christian, and patriotic, should be highly prized and gratefully accepted. They would doubtless be tendered in proper spirit, and would not and must not interfere with military control as above outlined. Such calamity would be as much deplored by that excellent association as by any another friends of the Army, and is not to be feared.

In place here suggested, work in gymnasiums would be the foundation, while exercises prescribed from Washington would be the athletic course. In the latter, work and records, as in target practice, would be immediately under company officers; in the former the manager and his assistants would have charge.

J. C. GRESHAM, Major, 15th Cavalry.

## SOME WAR NOTES.

The Russki Invalid gives particulars concerning the high officers appointed to the Manchurian army. General Kuropatkin is commander-in-chief, and General Nicholas Linievitch commands the troops in Manchuria. General Vladimir Sakharoff is in command of the 1st Siberian Army Corps, and General Zaslutich of the 2d Siberian Corps. The formation is in progress of the 3d Siberian Corps, and Major General Raznatovsky has been appointed chief of staff. General Zarubaieff has been appointed to the command of the new 4th Siberian Corps. The division of Siberian Cossacks, which has been formed upon mobilization, will have as its chief Major General Simonoff. General Rennenkampf is in command of the Trans-Baikal Cossack division, comprising two brigades, under Major Generals Grekoff and Lubavine. Major General Blagoveshtensky has been appointed for staff service with the Manchurian army, as have many other officers, including Colonel Ilinsky and Colonel Romeiko-Gourko, son of the celebrated field marshal, who are both assigned to the Quartermaster General's department.

An imperial order has been issued summoning the reserve subalterns and first class reserve men of European Russia to the colors for a six weeks' course of training. A similar order has been issued to the naval reserves. This is interpreted as indicating that everything is being made ready for the mobilization of the whole Russian army, if necessary.

Nikolaevsk is at the mouth of the Amur, ten miles north of Vladivostok, and formerly occupied the position of a naval station now accorded to Vladivostok. Vladivostok is built on the sloping sides of an L-shaped harbor having a nearly uniform width of one mile and a uniform depth of water.

According to Wild's Isothermal charts of Siberia, the average temperature of Vladivostok is in January, 3° Fahrenheit; February, 14°; March, 28°; April, 21°; May, 55°; June, 61°; July and August, 68°; September, 61°; October, 46°; November, 28°; December, 14°.

In the light of recent accounts received from Chemulpo and the disabling of the Varig by Admiral Uriu's squadron, it would appear that the Japanese admiral has taken a leaf from the book of American experience and practice and with opening of the fight poured in such a hot broadside that the Varig was out of the fight within five minutes of its commencement. Good marksmanship and knowledge where to aim seem to have given the victory to the Japanese admiral within a remarkably short space of time. A heavy opening fire, well directed at a vulnerable point, tells against almost any sort of ship, armored or otherwise. The naval commanders of the Japanese force have been patient and persistent workers for accuracy of aim for years past, the result of Chemulpo being ample payment for all the expense and trouble which the past years have seen.

Describing the effect of the gun fire during the first attack on Port Arthur in a letter dated at that place on

the day following the battle, Feb. 9, the correspondent of Collier's Weekly says: "The firing as a whole was very heavy from the Russian batteries. The attacking fleet returned the fire with vigor, but their shells did no damage to the forts on land. The Japanese shells fell in the harbor and on the hill behind the town, but none of them took effect, although the merchant shipping in the harbor was in imminent danger. In a few cases the fragments from the exploding shells struck the different ships and slightly wounded some of the crew, but no real damage was done."

According to a letter from an officer of the Russian gunboat Koriets, which was destroyed by the Japanese at Che-mul-pho, his ship technically fired the first shot of the war, but this shot was not fired until after the Japanese had fired three torpedoes in an effort to sink the Koriets.

A letter from Dalny describes the surprise of the Russians in the first attack on Port Arthur as so complete that the Japanese could have captured the place if they had followed it up. As the Japanese failed to do this the Russians at once mined the approaches, the haste with which the work was performed being the cause of the disaster to the Yenisei and the far greater disaster to the Petropavlovsk. Many of the mines were badly laid, and the protected cruiser Boyarin struck one of them in a fearful storm. The correspondent says the Boyarin was not sunk immediately. Her captain succeeded in placing a collision mat in position till she was beached. The Boyarin has since been towed off and taken back to Port Arthur, where she has been repaired.

A newspaper correspondent writing from Port Arthur asserts that the Russians there have been getting their coal from Japan, loading it on to twenty steamers, each carrying 3,000 to 4,000 tons, involving it for some Chinese port and switching it off at Port Arthur.

The length of the Trans-Siberian railway is 5,700 kilometers (3,540 miles), and that of the Trans-Manchurian 2,300 kilometers (1,429 miles), while there are altogether 390 stations. The number of persons employed is 14,738, that of engines 751, of passenger carriages 548, and of goods wagons 7,743. The distance between Moscow and Lake Baikal is accomplished in eight days, that between Baikal and Manchuria in 74 hours, that between Manchuria and Port Arthur 77 hours, and the total distance of 11,000 kilometers (6,835 miles) between Paris and Vladivostok in 18 days.

The France Militaire does not regard the question of supplying the Russian army in Manchuria as presenting great difficulties, the country being a rich one and capable of providing much that the troops require. It exports about 30,000 tons of cereals annually, and the maritime province 27,000 tons, and if it be admitted that one-third of the stock of 1903 still exists there might be about 20,000 tons of cereals available; and Russia would dispose of about 60,000 tons after the harvest, say in September. In regard to the supply of meat, the country is said to have about 600,000 head of cattle, with immense numbers of pigs and sheep. Moreover, the provinces of the Amur, Transbaikalia, and Siberia are essentially agricultural, and will provide immense stocks upon which the Russians can draw. It is assumed that the total force to be supplied will number 300,000, with 100,000 horses. For these 1,600 tons will be required daily, including 500 tons of oats and 600 tons of hay and straw. It is calculated that at the very worst the Trans-Siberian railway would be capable of supplying the troops with this enormous daily weight of provisions, though, inasmuch as the magazines in the Far East are mostly well stocked, the transmission of food supplies would not have to begin at once on a large scale. This seems to us rather a too optimistic view of the situation and it leaves out of the account the contingency that the Japanese may prevent the gathering of the crops. The Revue des Armées Etrangères estimates the total of the four army corps, composing the field army in Manchuria, at 151,000 infantry, 151 battalions, 14,850 cavalry, 99 squadrons artillery, 272 guns and the engineers, 3,000. This includes only the forces raised in the Asiatic territories, and it is possible that other troops from Europe, notably the 10th and 17th Corps, which have each a brigade in the Far East, may reach the theater of war before some of the units included in the calculation. At the time of the outbreak of the war there were two Siberian army corps, and on February 10 and 16 by ukase the 3d and 4th Army Corps were ordered to be created out of various reserve and other formations. There are also the fortress and depot guards, the railway guards, the 7th and 8th Rifle Brigades (24 to 32 battalions) at Port Arthur and Vladivostok, and some troops of the second and third lines of the Cossack organization.

La France Militaire attempts a comparison between the Russian and Japanese field artillery. The Japanese guns are much lighter than those of the Russians, but the Japanese horses, being very inferior, much of the advantage will rapidly disappear. In its ballistic qualities the Japanese gun is described as inferior to the two Russian patterns owing to its lighter projectile. Moreover, if compared with the Russian gun of 1900, its initial velocity is much inferior. The rapidity of fire in the Japanese gun is from eight to ten rounds per minute, which is much exceeded by the Russians. There is some doubt, however, as to how many guns of the 1900 pattern have yet reached the Far East.

La Marine Française for February has an interesting paper on the "First Lessons of the War." The courage and coolness shown by the Japanese in the torpedo attack at Port Arthur, on Feb. 8-9, are spoken of as magnificent. A dictum of Admiral Aube is quoted, to the effect that for a night attack on a fleet at anchor the torpedo flotilla should outnumber the ships attacked in the proportion of two to one. In this case, according to some authorities, four, or, as other accounts say, six, was the number employed. As the Russian ships were twelve in number, there should have been twenty-four destroyers. What asks the writer, would have been the result, if, in the tumult and confusion caused by the torpedoes, a second, third, and even a fourth attack had been made by fresh squadrons? He draws attention also to the extraordinary demoralization caused by the attack, which led Admiral Stark to keep his ships at anchor under cover of the batteries like one paralyzed, afraid to run the risk of the most insignificant maneuver.

The London Army and Navy Gazette reports that an officer of great experience in intelligence and mapping duties is preparing a series of detailed maps on a large scale of the localities in the Far East where hostilities are likely to occur, as in Northern Korea and the vicinity of Port Arthur, with the purpose of assisting his comrades in the military and naval services to make an intelligent professional study of the operations. The Gazette says: "The maps are thus intended solely for the use of officers who are carefully following the movements of the troops. Those interested in the matter should address 'Asper,' care Army and Navy Gazette, 3 York street, Covent Garden, W.C., London."



## ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

We last week reported an agreement of the two Houses of Congress on all of the sections of the Army Appropriation bill except four. These are the amendments of the Senate appropriating \$250,000 for a road in Alaska, \$10,000 for a trail in Alaska, and \$90,000 for a bridge across the Spokane River. The House refuses to yield in any way on its disapproval of these amendments of the Senate. On the fourth amendment, that relating to the promotion of officers on the retired list, they have yielded so far as to adopt the following by a vote of 121 yeas and 75 noes:

Recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 29, with an amendment as follows: Strike out of said amendment the following:

"Field, line and staff officers of the Army below the grade of brigadier general, with creditable records, who served during the Civil War, who have heretofore been or may hereafter be retired, shall hereafter have the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade."

And insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That any officer of the Army below the grade of brigadier general who served with credit as an officer or as an enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as a cadet, and whose name is borne on the official registry of the Army, and who has heretofore been, or may hereafter be, retired on account of wounds or disability incident to the Service, or on account of age, or after forty years' service, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him (or to which he was entitled by reason of seniority) at the time of retirement: Provided, that this act shall not apply to any officer who received an advance of grade at the time of retirement, or with a view of retirement, nor to any officer who received an advanced grade at the time or since the date of his retirement or who has been restored to the retired list by virtue of the provisions of a special act of Congress (nor to any officer who has received an advance of two or more grades since the beginning of the Spanish-American War)."

Also strike out of said Senate amendment No. 29 the following:

"But no officer shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision who received any advancement of grade at the time of retirement or with a view to retirement."

The two Houses must reconcile their differences on these four sections before the bill can become a law. In the last debate in the House on its differences with the Senate, Mr. Mahon said concerning amendment No. 29:

"The trouble with the Senate amendment was this: That if we had agreed to it, men who had been in the Service only a short time and had reached the rank of colonel could have been retired with the rank of brigadier. Now, to put them on the same footing with soldiers of the Civil War officers must serve forty years before they can receive this advanced grade."

"I am sure there is no member of this House who will for one moment hesitate to give to these old officers of the Indian and Civil Wars, who have been retired on account of disabilities, who have been retired on account of wounds, on account of old age, this advance. I made an examination of the War Department and found that last year 17 per cent. of these officers had crossed the great divide and gone into the other world. The best calculation is that 25 per cent. of them will do likewise next year. Three years from now 40 per cent. will have gone, and in five years from now there will not be 30 per cent. of these old officers on the retired roll. I make this plea because I have served in the ranks as a private with some of these officers. They are the men who helped to fight the great battles of our country, and I am sure if any recognition is to be given to any class of officers, it should be given to the men who fought the battles from 1861 to 1865."

Mr. Hull said: "Mr. Speaker, since our former report I have learned that the Senate has placed in the naval bill now a provision similar to this by which the marines are to be retired at one grade higher. In 1898 in the Personnel bill Congress gave to the Navy one grade higher for all Civil War veterans, regardless of their rank. This amendment provides that this advancement shall not apply to any officer above the grade of colonel. The President of the United States in the last three years has taken largely the old colonels and made them brigadier generals, and in many cases has taken the brigadier generals and made them major generals. He could not recognize the officers below the grade of colonel because they are by law promoted according to seniority. The result is that the old Civil War veterans affected by this bill are largely the men of low rank."

"I have here a table showing about what the Army has been doing since the Civil War. I find that in the Indian wars since 1865 there have been 59 officers killed and 65 wounded, making a total of 124. In the War with Spain there have been 18 Civil War officers killed, 89 wounded, making a total of 107. In the Philippine War there have been 34 killed and 77 wounded, making a total of 111. And in China there have been 2 killed and 7 wounded, making a total of 9. In other words, since the Civil War the old Civil War veterans have gone through enough war service to lose 113 officers killed and 238 wounded, making a total of 351. Of course these men who have been killed will receive no benefit from this bill. But I want simply to show that the Army has been doing arduous service and is entitled to as much recognition as the Navy and the Marine Corps. I say this without reflecting upon anybody. It is true, however, that the Navy has passed through these wars with better success than the Army in the way of losses since the close of the Civil War. I am not finding fault. The Navy has rendered great service to the nation and added great glory to the American name. But they have done it at the expense of only one officer killed. In view of that record it does seem to me that this Congress ought to be willing to do equal justice to the officers of the Army who had Civil War service, specially in view of the fact that they are now mostly gone, and unless this recognition be now granted it will be useless in the near future, as the Civil War veterans will soon have all passed away. If this had not been done for the Navy, and now proposed for the Marine Corps, there might be some argument against it."

Mr. Underwood, speaking of the law permitting the retirement of officers of the Navy with increased rank, said: "And what has been the result? Why a great many of the best men in the Navy have taken advantage of it. We have lost efficient officers, who have retired from the Navy and gone into private service, where they got more pay; and the complaint of the Navy Department ever since then has been that we needed more men and that we must have more cadets; that we are short of

officers. Now it is proposed to do the same thing with the Army, to put a premium on the retirement of men from the Army whom the United States Government has spent its money to educate and make officers."

With reference to the amendment providing for a wagon road in Alaska, which the House rejected by a vote of 133 to 87, Mr. Cushman, of Washington, said: "This is to be a military wagon road. It is for the purpose of transporting our soldiers and supplies from the coast of Alaska into the interior. To-day we have no way of getting our soldiers into the interior of Alaska except to take them across and through the territory of a foreign government—Canadian territory. Of course, in time of peace and tranquillity we can transport our soldiers through foreign country without trouble; but when we are at peace we don't need to transport soldiers to any great extent, and when we are in the midst of military trouble we would not be allowed to transport them through a foreign country. It is the old story of the man who did not mend the roof of his house when it wasn't raining because he didn't need to. And he didn't mend the roof when it was raining because he couldn't work in the rain. \* \* \* After the committee of United States Senators visited Alaska and made their report on conditions therein they said the greatest need of Alaska was for roads. They stated a startling fact when they said there was not a foot of roadway in Alaska over which a wagon or wheeled vehicle could be hauled."

There is opposition among the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to the amendment made by the House in the retirement provision, added to the bill by the Senate. The members of the Senate Committee hold that the Senate provision should be adopted as it stood, and it is thought probable that the conferees on the part of the Senate will insist on this. There is, however, more chance that some retirement provision for Civil War veterans will pass this Congress than there has ever been. Another conference on the Army bill, at which this matter will be decided, will probably occur on April 16.

Senator Cockrell, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, on April 14 submitted to the Senate a special report bearing upon the provision of the bill for the consolidation of the Record and Pension Office and the Adjutant General's Office. The purpose of the report was to show that there is a great distinction between rank and title, and that Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, who under the provisions of the bill is given the title of Military Secretary with the rank of major general will not, in point of fact, be a major general in the Army, although he will draw the pay of that grade. The report cites several decisions of the Court of Claims to sustain this point, and was obviously made for the purpose of removing objections to the promotion of General Ainsworth on the ground that he will be in line for promotion among the major generals. According to the argument of this report, General Ainsworth as "Military Secretary" will simply draw the pay and have the allowances of a major general in the Army. We reserve further notice of this interesting report until another week.

## WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

The story of the latest disaster to the Russian fleet at Port Arthur is contained in the despatches which follow. The first is a despatch to the Czar which was received from Rear Admiral Grigorovitch, the commandant at Port Arthur:

"Port Arthur, April 13.  
"The Petropavlovsk struck a mine, which blew her up, and she turned turtle. Our squadron was under Golden Hill. The Japanese squadron was approaching. Vice Admiral Makaroff evidently was lost. Grand Duke Cyril was saved. He is slightly injured. Captain Jakovlev was saved, though severely injured, as were five officers and thirty-two men, all more or less injured. "The enemy's fleet has disappeared. Rear Admiral Prince Oukhtomsky has assumed command of the fleet."

The following despatch to the Czar was received from Viceroy Alexieff:

"Mukden, April 13.  
"A telegram has just been received from Lieut. General Stoessel, commander of the military forces at Port Arthur:

"I regret to report to your Majesty that the Pacific fleet has suffered irreparable loss by the death of its brave and capable commander, who was lost together with the Petropavlovsk."

Another despatch from Viceroy Alexieff to the Czar says:

"According to reports from the commandant at Port Arthur, the battleships and cruisers went out to meet the enemy, but in consequence of the enemy receiving reinforcements, making his total strength thirty vessels, our squadron returned to the roadstead, whereupon the Petropavlovsk touched a mine, resulting in her destruction. Grand Duke Cyril, who was on board, was saved. He was slightly injured. The whole squadron then re-entered the port."

"The Japanese are now off Cape Liaothie-Shan, the southern extremity of the peninsula on which Port Arthur is situated."

"No reports had been received from the acting commander of the fleet up to the time this despatch was sent."

Vice Admiral Makaroff, the naval commander-in-chief in the Far East, went down with the vessel, which was his flagship, together with practically the entire crew, numbering over 600. The Russian despatches say that the Petropavlovsk struck a mine, heeled over, turned turtle, and sank.

According, however, to a wireless message from a Times correspondent who followed the Japanese fleet to Port Arthur April 13, the Japanese made a torpedo attack on the Russian stronghold early Monday morning, and this is believed to indicate that the Petropavlovsk was sunk by Japanese torpedoes.

To add to the consternation in St. Petersburg caused by the disaster, it became known Monday that the battleship Poltava, a sister ship of the Petropavlovsk, had a hole rammed in her several weeks ago by the battleship Sevastopol while the latter was maneuvering at Port Arthur. The British gunboat Espiegle reports an engagement early Monday morning between three Russian cruisers and five Japanese warships, in which the Bayan is supposed to have been damaged. It would appear that the Petropavlovsk was sunk while returning to harbor after going to the assistance of these cruisers and learning that the Japanese were too strong to be attacked.

According to the Associated Press information, the Petropavlovsk struck a mine on her starboard side amidships, and immediately began to heel. Before the crew could flood the port compartments of the vessel in order to keep her on an even keel, she turned turtle and sank in a few minutes. Captain Jakovlev, the Grand

Duke Cyril, and two other officers were saved, because they were standing on the upper bridge. The Grand Duke is an athlete and a splendid swimmer. The frightful loss of life among the officers and men was due to the fact that they all were at their stations ready for action. The Grand Duke is reported to have been injured and is in a hospital for treatment.

The Russians now have not over four battleships at Port Arthur in fighting condition. The Petropavlovsk, which was one of the best of them, cost \$5,490,000. She was 367½ feet long with 60 feet beam. She was protected by a belt of Harveyized armor about 16 inches thick, and her turrets had 10-inch steel armor. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, thirty-four smaller guns, and six torpedo tubes. I.H.P., 14,213; speed, 17 knots; complement, 700 men.

A far more likely explanation of this, and other disasters to the Russian vessels of like nature, is that suggested some weeks ago in these columns, and that is the use of submarine boats by the Japanese. This is the only explanation that harmonizes the conflicting reports and it shows why the Japanese are so ready to inform the world that they laid mines in the harbor with which the Russian vessels collided. If this were the fact they would have kept it to themselves. The Russians can hardly be such bunglers as to have repeatedly run into mines placed in a harbor under their observation. The complete immediate upsetting and sinking of the Petropavlovsk indicates an explosion from beneath. If the Japanese have submarines they have completely concealed the fact, though it is stated in the New York Sun that one of our naval officers, who inadvertently landed at a wrong dock in a Japanese town before the war, saw a submarine surrounded on three sides by a high fence, so that it was only visible from the water. Russia's naval losses on April 13 were not confined to the destruction of the battleship Petropavlovsk. The torpedo-boat destroyer Besstrashnyi was sunk and the battleship Pobleda was hit by a torpedo and injured.

In a letter to the Secretary of State, our Minister at Lima, Peru, writing March 25, 1904, says: "The efficiency of our Navy in the promotion of good international relations has been very happily illustrated in a visit to Peru, which ended to-day, of a portion of the Pacific Squadron under Rear Admiral Henry Glass. He arrived at Callao on the 9th instant, bringing with him—besides the flagship New York—the Boston, the Bennington and the Concord. During their fortnight's stay, the Admiral and his officers were treated with the highest distinction by all classes of Peruvians, and with an added cordiality so manifestly genuine as to leave no doubt in their minds of the especial friendliness of Peru towards the United States.... Given the existence of this excellent feeling the squadron came in a very real sense, as the Peruvian foreign Minister expressed it in offering a banquet in honor of the visitors, to vivify the friendship and sympathy felt in Peru for the Government and people of the United States."

The Military Information Division of the Army General Staff on April 15 published the first of the bulletins on military affairs that it proposes to issue every three months. The scheme of arrangement for the military matter published in the Bulletin is as follows: Notes to be arranged according to countries, the countries to be arranged in alphabetical order. Notes pertaining to a particular country to be arranged as follows: 1. Present strength, organization, armament, equipment, distribution, etc.; 2. Budgets (general statement only) estimates, recruit, contingent, etc.; 3. Rations, clothing, accouterments, etc.; 4. Remount system; 5. Changes of all kinds; 6. Trials of new devices and systems; 7. Miscellaneous military notes; 8. Reports of maneuvers; 9. Navy: Classification and distribution of vessels, vessels building, authorized, etc.; 10. Other naval notes of interest. The following notes pertaining exclusively to different countries will appear: 11. Miscellaneous notes; 12. Bibliography; 13. Index; 14. Maps, plates, etc.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, sent to the Secretary of State on April 15 a notification that newspaper correspondents using wireless telegraphy within the theater of war, would be treated as spies. In his note Count Cassini said: "I am instructed by my government, in order to avoid every possible misunderstanding, to inform your Excellency that the Lieutenant of his Imperial Majesty in the Far East has just made the following declaration: 'In case neutral vessels, having on board correspondents who may communicate war news to the enemy by means of improved apparatus not yet provided for by existing conventions, should be arrested off the coast of Kwan-tung or within the zone of operations of the Russian fleet, such correspondents shall be regarded as spies and the vessels provided with wireless telegraph apparatus shall be seized as lawful prizes.'"

The report of the board of officers appointed to investigate the accident on board the Iowa at Norfolk recently has filed its findings at the Navy Department, and when endorsed by Rear Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, they will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy for final action. It is understood that the board suggests no new theory about the explosion which recently occurred aboard the Iowa, except the general one that guns built for brown powder should not be charged with smokeless powder in such high charges as have been used in the past. In brief, the report finds that guns built for a certain kind of powder and certain kind of charge should not be called on to sustain the pressure of the year of the best student from each, for appointment of the report that a powder of different grain will be adopted.

The superintendent of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company has written a letter to the Navy Department complaining that their steamer, the Cambridge, while passing Annapolis April 8 was very nearly struck by shells from the Dolphin, which was at target practice at Annapolis. He charges that one ball passed over them about ten feet above the pilot house, another struck about thirty feet from the bow and several others landed only a short distance away from the Cambridge. In consequence the officers and passengers of the Cambridge were greatly alarmed. The Navy Department has called on the commander of the Dolphin for a report of the facts in the case.



## ARMY AND NATIONAL GUARD MANEUVERS.

Under instructions from the Secretary of War, Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., commanding the Atlantic Division, has extended an invitation to the National Guard of twenty-two States to participate in joint field exercises with Regular troops to be held near Manassas, Va., next September.

The States which have been invited to send troops are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas.

In his letter of invitation, which is dated Governor's Island, N.Y., April 11, 1904, General Corbin says:

"Owing to the limited appropriation for this purpose it is impossible to invite all the militia of your command. On the basis of relative strength of the militia of the various States, Territories, etc., the quota of your command is —, and it is earnestly hoped that this number can be furnished. Should you desire to have a larger number participate you are requested to inform me of the number in excess that you can furnish, so that if there should be failure on the part of the States to furnish full quota, more than the number herein invited from your command could be taken. The allotment to be made from the appropriation now pending will meet the expenses of not exceeding 18,000 organized militia under pay for not exceeding fifteen days. The period covered, then, by the joint instruction, including the time spent by the organizations of militia in traveling to and from their camps, will not exceed fifteen days. It is possible that some organizations by limitations of law, or for other reasons, cannot be on duty for more than seven days, including days of travel. In such cases, by proper adjustment of dates, some of these organizations may, on the expiration of their camp tour, be relieved by others; the joint tours of both, including days of travel, not exceeding fifteen days."

General Corbin quotes sections 15 and 21 of the act approved Jan. 21, 1903, being an act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and then goes on to say:

"Pending legislation modifies section 15 by providing a special appropriation to meet the 'expenses' of the militia, instead of their 'pay, subsistence and transportation' being paid from the appropriation for the pay, etc., of the Army. I understand that the pay, subsistence and forage for horses actually used by those entitled to be mounted and transportation will be the same as those of the Regular Army, for the entire period of service, including days of travel. It is proposed to have the militia arrive on September 5, or, where their tour of service, including travel, will not exceed seven days, on either September 5 or 12. An early reply is requested, then, to the following questions:

"(a) What portion of the quota of your command will participate in the proposed joint exercises? Please designate the organizations. See (c). (b) What excess organizations to be designated, will participate, if it be found practicable to increase the quota of your command? See (c). (c) For what number of days, including travel days, will the organization be ordered out by you? (d) If ordered out for not exceeding seven days in all, would they arrive at their camp on September 5 or 12? If not all on the same day, designate the organizations to arrive on each day. (e) The number of officers and enlisted men of each organization designated is requested. You are authorized to designate complete organizations, notwithstanding their total strength may be somewhat in excess of the quota of your command, as it is believed that some States will find it impracticable to send their entire quotas. The organizations should be armed, uniformed and equipped for field duty."

## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, cables to the War Department from Manila under date of April 11 the following report of further hostilities between the troops of Major Gen. Leonard Wood's command and the Moros in the island of Mindanao: "General Wood reports that he invited Sultan Taraca to meet him at Vicos on March 31 for consultation and that the Sultan refused to come, and instead made extensive hostile preparations. Marching columns from Marahui and Vicos left on April 2 to assemble in Taraca Valley. The Vicos column was fired into all night ten miles from Vicos and one enlisted man was seriously wounded. The Marahui column was strongly resisted at the mouth of the Taraca river, although every effort was made to accomplish a peaceful landing. Two enlisted men were seriously wounded. The combined forces assembled in the valley on April 4, and a large number of hostiles fortified. The cottages occupied were destroyed from April 4 to 7. The troops then returned to their proper stations. Newcomb, Company K, 17th Infantry, and Wampler, Company D, 23d Infantry, were killed. Every effort was made to bring the Moros to terms peacefully, but in each instance our troops were attacked before firing a shot, and force was used only when all peaceful methods failed and the enemy attacked us. The two chiefs who have been at the bottom of all the trouble on the east side of Lanao for two years are now in hiding, and they will be arrested if possible." General Wade adds that the conditions in the Taraca Valley for the last three months have been such as to render this action absolutely necessary.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, Philippines Division, has issued the following order relative to the infantry forces of his command: "In order to have the troops in this department placed in the hardened physical condition needed by the best Infantry for actual field service, the following requirements will be observed for the first month after receipt of this order. Except during stormy weather, for four days per week, every Infantry command will be drilled for at least thirty minutes with full field equipment, including one hundred rounds of ammunition, full canteen of coffee, tea or boiled water and the equivalent in weight of three days' field rations. One day in each week a march of six miles will be made with the same equipment. Similar drills will be continued after the first month for one hour per day for four days each week, and the weekly march extended to ten miles."

In the course of an address at Appomattox Day banquet of the Hamilton Club of Chicago on the evening of April 9, Secretary Taft announced that it was the duty of the United States to retain the Philippine Islands by educating the people into American ideas.

The forty-five members of the Philippine Constabulary

who deserted from the post at Vigan a few weeks ago have all been convicted. Two of them have been sentenced to death and forty-three to terms of imprisonment ranging from ten to forty years. The sentences were imposed by Judge Chanco, a native.

Senor Araullo, a native judge of one of the courts in Manila, has decided that the Catholic church is absolute owner of the chapel at Guagua, Luzon, which was built by the residents of that town and is now in the hands of "Bishop" Aglipay and his dissenters.

Manila despatches quote Vice Governor Ide, of the Philippines, as saying that it is the policy of the insular government to replace gradually the customs duties with domestic taxes, with a view to ultimate free trade. There will be heavy taxes on tobacco, liquor, corporations and banks, and a poll tax.

## RECEPTION TO GENERAL GRANT.

A large gathering of Regulars and National Guardsmen, Civil War veterans, and civilians attended the public reception tendered to Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant in Chicago, Ill., April 9, in Memorial Hall under the auspices of the Memorial Hall Association. The event was held in celebration of Appomattox day, and was intended, not only as a compliment to the commanding general of the Department of the Lakes, but as a tribute to the deeds of the hero of Appomattox.

The committee in charge of the reception was composed of Major W. L. B. Jenny, chairman; Judge Frank Baker, Horatio L. Wait, late U.S.N., lieutenant commander of Illinois Naval Militia; Walter Robbins, Col. F. A. Riddle, Major E. C. Blodgett and Judge Otis.

General Grant, with Mrs. Grant at his right, stood at the head of the line of those receiving; his similarity in appearance to his distinguished father was a matter of general comment, particularly among the men who had fought under Grant in the Civil War. A remarkably large number of veterans of Appomattox shook hands with General Grant during the afternoon.

The outer passages, the stairway and Memorial Hall itself were lined with troops, there being details from the 1st and 2d Regiments of the National Guard and the 1st Cavalry. All were under command of Lieut. Col. James J. Healy. Officers from Fort Sheridan were in attendance, all in uniform, while Lieut. Col. R. T. Yeatman, 27th U.S. Inf., was one of those prominent in the receiving line.

When the officers from Fort Sheridan had been presented to General and Mrs. Grant they grouped themselves opposite the General and in front of the troops, the resulting picture being one of brilliancy. At the end of the reception the troops marched in single file past General Grant. Others in the receiving line were: Mrs. O. W. Ballard, president of the Dames of the Loyal Legion; Mrs. B. A. Fessenden of the Illinois Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Adj. General Thomas Scott, representing Governor Yates; Major W. L. B. Jenny, of the Memorial Hall Association; Col. J. A. Everest, of the staff of General Black, commander of the G.A.R.; Major George Mason, president of the Loyal Legion; Col. H. S. Dietrich, of General Black's staff; Assistant Adjutant General Shang, Col. C. R. E. Koch and Judge Waterman.

In addition to the large G.A.R. representation, 100 Sons of Veterans were in attendance.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Edward Livingston Stewart, who died in Newark, N. J., in January last, in his sixty-seventh year, was a son of Commodore Charles Stewart, U.S.N., and a half-brother of Mrs. Della Tudor Stewart Parnell, and an uncle of Charles Stewart Parnell, the well-known Irish leader, who died a few years ago. Mr. Stewart lived on the family estate known as "Ironsides," in Bordentown for half a century, together with Mrs. Parnell. His wife was Miss Mary Reeves Brinkley, daughter of Dr. William D. Brinkley, of Philadelphia, who survives him. Besides his widow, he leaves three daughters and one son, Elizabeth B. T. Stewart, Margaret Stewart, Frances Stewart and Charles Stewart, who was named for the old commodore. They are all unmarried.

Lieut. Lucian Flynn, U.S.N., who died at El Paso, Tex., Feb. 9 last, was born in Alabama, and entered the U.S. Naval Academy Sept. 22, 1870, graduating in June, 1874. He served on the Asiatic and North Atlantic stations, in the coast survey service and was retired in February, 1898, for incapacity resulting from incident of the Service.

Second Lieut. Harry Parshall, 22d U.S. Inf., died at Marahui, Mindanao, at 11:10 p.m. on April 8 of endocarditis. Lieutenant Parshall was born in Wisconsin. He enlisted in the 20th Infantry November 15, 1898, and served as an enlisted man until October 14, 1901, when he accepted his commission as 2d lieutenant after competitive examination.

Mrs. M. L. Lippitt, widow of the late Dr. W. F. Lippitt, of Charleston, West Va., and mother of Major W. F. Lippitt, Medical Department, U.S.A., died in Washington, D.C., April 2, 1904.

Miss Elizabeth Baldwin Ackerman, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman, U.S.N., died at San Diego, Cal., March 23, last.

Mrs. Della V. Heaton died at her home in Galesburg, Ill., April 1, 1904. She was the mother of the wife of Capt. William A. Phillips, 10th U.S. Infantry.

Brevet Col. Ebenezer W. Stone, major, U.S.A., retired, died in Washington on April 13. He was born in Massachusetts, and entered the Volunteer service as a captain in the 1st Massachusetts Infantry May 24, 1861, rising to the grade of lieutenant colonel. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Regular Service, and assigned to the 12th Infantry May 11, 1866, and was later transferred to the 21st Inf. He was retired with the rank of major April 26, 1898, for disability in the line of duty. He held four brevets for gallant and meritorious services in battles during the Civil War, the highest being colonel of Volunteers for his services during the campaign resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee.

Gen. Frederick A. Starring died at Pasadena, Cal., April 11. During the Civil War he rose to be a brigadier general in the Army of the Tennessee. He occupied several diplomatic and Consular positions in Europe. General Starring was a member of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army, and the following clubs: New York Yacht, Army and Navy, Union League, Harvard, and New York Ath-

letic. He was also a member of the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D.C. His home was at 247 Fifth avenue, New York city.

First Lieut. John P. V. Gridley, U.S.M.C., killed by the explosion on the U.S.S. Missouri, April 13, was born in and appointed from Pennsylvania, and entered the Service March 26, 1900. He was a son of the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley, U.S.N., who commanded the Olympia, flagship of Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila. Lieutenant Gridley in 1900 saw hard service in the Philippines, and was with the column under Major L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., in its memorable march across Samar. His mother resides at Erie, Pa., and the remains were ordered sent there to be interred in Lakeside cemetery, where the body of Captain Gridley was buried.

Lieut. William C. Davidson, U.S.N., killed April 13 by the explosion on the Missouri, was born in Indiana and appointed from South Dakota to the U.S. Naval Academy Sept. 28, 1891, graduating in 1895, and was assigned to the Olympia. In 1897 he was transferred to the Concord, on which he served throughout the Spanish-American War and until 1900, during which time she was on the Asiatic station. He came home in 1900 on the Solace, and was subsequently ordered again to the Asiatic station for duty on the Monocacy, which for years has patrolled Chinese rivers. He served there a short time, when he was ordered home again and then to the navy yard at Pensacola. This was followed by duty on the training ship Alliance. Last September he was assigned to duty with the Missouri, and went to her when she was placed in commission last November. Lieutenant Davidson is survived by a widow, Mrs. Juliette L. Davidson, who lives at No. 1003 McCulloch street, Baltimore.

Midshipman Thomas Ward Jr., U.S.N., killed by the explosion on the U.S.S. Missouri April 13, was the son of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., retired, who resides at No. 78 West 5th street, Oswego, N.Y. Midshipman Ward was appointed to the Naval Academy from the 24th Congressional district of New York May 23, 1890, and was graduated with the class of 1903. He was assigned to the Missouri upon the completion of his course at the Academy.

Lieut. (junior grade) Ernest A. Weichert, U.S.N., was a son of J. F. Weichert, of Golden Hill, Conn., and entered the Naval Academy from that State Sept. 6, 1895, and was graduated with the class of 1898 just in time to be assigned to the Marblehead. In March, 1899, he was assigned to the Glacier and went to the Asiatic station, where he subsequently served on the Helena, the Mindoro, the Calamianes, the Arayat and the Newark. He was promoted to ensign in 1901, and until December, 1903, served on the Bennington, the Wilmington, the Isla de Cuba and the Don Juan de Austria. He was promoted to be a lieutenant, junior grade, this year, and was assigned to the new cruiser Cleveland when she was commissioned under Commander Southerland, a few weeks ago. He was ordered to duty on the Missouri March 7.

Midshipman William Edward Traylor Neumann, U.S.N., killed April 13 by the explosion on the U.S.S. Missouri, was the son of the late Paul Neumann, of Honolulu, where his mother, Mrs. Elise Neumann, still lives. He was appointed from California to the U.S. Naval Academy Sept. 16, 1890, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1903, and assigned to the Missouri in February of that year. There was a strong friendship between him and Midshipman Ward.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Charles White Nash and Miss Mary Frances Tupper, the accomplished daughter of Capt. James Tilton Tupper, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service, of Stillwater, N.Y., were united in marriage Wednesday evening, April 6, at the Methodist Episcopal church in the latter village in the presence of a brilliant assemblage of invited guests. The church was elaborately decorated with huge palms and the Beethoven String Quintet of Troy furnished entrancing music. Rev. Bishop Faulkner of Bay Ridge, N.Y., performed the interesting ceremony after the ritual of the Episcopal church. The bride approached the altar from the center aisle, leaning on the arm of her father, who was in the full uniform. They were preceded by the ushers, Edward E. Tupper of Boston, J. Allen van Wie of Troy, Nelson T. Porter of Mechanicsville, and Chaucery Van De Mark of Stillwater, and the bridesmaids, Miss Margaret Herrick of Chatham, Misses Emma Wood, Helen Taylor and Cecilia Hunter of Stillwater, and the maid of honor, Miss Constance Jowitt of Albany. The bride was charmingly attired in *crêpe de Chine* and wore a veil held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white roses. After the ceremony a reception was held at the charming home of the bride's parents on a bluff above the Hudson river. The parlors and dining room were beautifully festooned with evergreens and adorned with fine plants and flowers and an orchestra discoursed sweet music. Shortly after nine o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Nash left on their bridal trip. On their return they will occupy apartments on Spring street, Mechanicsville, where they will be "at home" for Tuesdays in May. Mr. and Mrs. Nash were the recipients of many beautiful and costly wedding gifts from appreciative friends.

The engagement is announced of Miss Bessie Scotten Foster, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Foster, to Dr. Wallace DeWitt, U.S.A.

The engagement is announced of Miss May Nickerson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Nickerson of Elareka, California, to Lieut. Nathaniel E. Bower, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

St. Paul's Episcopal church in Detroit, Mich., April 7 was the scene of the marriage of Miss Mildred Hutton, daughter of the late Dr. W. H. H. Hutton, and 1st Lieut. Augustus Hall Bishop, 1st U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Wayne, Mich. Easter lilies, white roses and palms decorated the chancel and altar, and brought into relief the wedding colors, white and green. Rev. Rufus W. Clark, rector of St. Paul's church, performed the ceremony at half after eight o'clock. The bride was attended by Mrs. Ralph Wisner and Mrs. Russell Keys as matrons of honor; by her sister, Miss Natalie Hutton, as maid of honor, and by Miss Mabel Goode of Mobile, Ala., as flower girl. Second Lieut. W. W. Merrill assisted as best man, and the following as ushers: Capt. Clarence N. Purdy, Capt. Campbell King, 1st Lieut. B. G. Ruttenbiter, 1st Lieut. F. C. Burnett, 2d Lieut. K. P. Williams, 2d Lieut. R. W. Thompson, all of the 1st Infantry, and 1st Lieut. William E. Mould, 18th U.S. Infantry. The bride wore a gown of white panne satin



trimmed with point lace; a tulle veil caught with orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Mrs. Wisner and Mrs. Keys wore gowns of white point d'esprit garnished with pale green and carried shower bouquets of ferns. The maid of honor wore white net and carried ferns and the flower girl was attired in a dainty frock of white mull. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. George True of Detroit. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Goode of Mobile, Ala. The same evening the couple left for Dover, Del., the home of the groom's parents, where they will pass four months, a leave having been granted Lieutenant Bishop for that length of time. Lieutenant Bishop has been in the Regular Service about five years and was appointed from civil life through Senator Kenney of Delaware. He has been connected with the 1st Infantry only about a year, previous to that having been with the 2d Infantry.

The engagement has been announced in San Francisco of Lieut. Gilbert A. McElroy, 13th Inf., and Miss Bright Wallace of Oakland, Cal. "Lieutenant McElroy has been stationed on Alcatraz Island for nearly two years, since returning from the Philippines," writes a correspondent, "and is a most capable and efficient officer. He has had a large amount of work to do as he is the post quartermaster and commissary officer. Miss Wallace is a relative of Gen. Lew Wallace."

The wedding of Miss Ethel Kent of San Francisco and Lieut. Gilbert McKee Allen, 19th Inf., took place in Grace church, San Francisco, at nine o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, April 6, and was one of the largest and most fashionable affairs that has taken place this winter. This is the third of the four Kent sisters who has married into the Service, the eldest being the wife of Lieut. Malcolm Graham of the Army, while the second is the wife of Ensign Claude C. Bloch of the Navy. The Easter decorations were used for the wedding, with the addition of flags, stacked arms and crossed sabers. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Malcolm Graham, as matron of honor, while another sister, Miss Kathleen Kent, acted as maid of honor. They both wore gowns of white crepe de Chine and lace and carried shower bouquets of marguerites. The bridesmaids were Miss Mattie Milton, daughter of Comdr. John B. Milton of the Navy, Miss Florence Cole, Miss Louise Hall and Miss Noelle de Golia, and they were gown'd alike in costumes of blue to accord with the Infantry color. The bride's gown was of heavy white satin trimmed with old family point lace. The ushers were Captain Enoch, Captain Bradford and Lieutenant Wetherill, all of the 19th, and Lieut. Edward M. Shinkle, A.C., while Captain Helms of the groom's regiment acted as best man. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. D. Evans, a reception for the immediate relatives only, was held at the home of the bride's parents on Washington street, at which the decorations for the bride's table were red, white and blue. After a fortnight's honeymoon trip the couple will spend two weeks in San Francisco before leaving for their future station at Spokane.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. H. C. Taylor have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Neville Taylor, to Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., a son of the late Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, who is now stationed at the Navy yard, Washington, D.C. No date for the wedding has yet been fixed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Georgiana M. Butler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Butler, of San Francisco, to Capt. John Warren Joyea, Ordnance Department, U.S.A. The wedding will take place in July in Europe.

Mrs. Hugh A. Theaker announces the marriage of her daughter, Nina Withers, to Mr. Miles H. Orth of New York city on Thursday, April 7, 1904, at Port Huron, Mich.

Major George McC. Derby, U.S.A., and Miss Bessie Kilder were married at New Orleans, La., on April 4.

Mr. Julian Gibson, son of Lieut. Col. J. R. Gibson, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Virginia Gray Osborne were married at New York city on April 4.

Mr. Francis Glass, a son of Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U.S.N., and Miss Annie Laurie Wooster, were married at Redwood City, Cal., March 27.

Miss Laura Louise Wallen, daughter of the late Gen. Henry D. Wallen, U.S.A., and the niece of the late Rear Admiral John De Camp, U.S.N., was married April 13 in New York city to the Rev. Alfred A. Vincent, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Gloucester, Mass., at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George Martin Christian, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, G. S. Wallen. She wore a white crepe de Chine gown trimmed with duchess lace, and a veil of white tulle fastened by orange blossoms. Miss Marie W. Struthers, the daughter of Mrs. James W. Struthers, was maid of honor. She wore pink mousseline and a large pink chignon hat. David McDermott Martin, of Rockport, Mass., was best man, and the ushers were R. G. Gunther, Francis Markoe, Harry Taylor and Dr. Edmund Wallen Bill. A small reception followed at the residence of George S. Wallen, 47 East 44th street.

Miss Clara Guiver Kilbourne, daughter of Lieut. Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, U.S.A., was married to Capt. Thomas Lewis Leeds, of the 59th Scinde Rifles, Frontier Force, Indian army, on April 14 in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city. The bride, whose father is still in the East, was given away by her mother. She was attired in a gown of white satin crepe de Chine and tulle. Her veil, also of tulle, was held up with orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of white roses and white sweet peas tied with long streamers of narrow white satin ribbon. Mrs. James V. Simpson was matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Elisabeth McCord, Jane Sawyer, Dewey and Guyon. Following the ceremony a small reception was held at the home of Mrs. Kilbourne, No. 357 West 115th street. Capt. and Mrs. Leeds will spend about two weeks at Madison Barracks, N.Y., and then sail for England, where they intend to spend several weeks visiting relatives. After a brief trip to the Isle of Wight, they will visit Paris, and then go to their future home in India.

Col. and Mrs. Edward B. Moseley announce the engagement of their daughter, Ellenore, to Arthur T. Harris, of Brookline, Mass.

Miss Abbie Mott Sibyl Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dexter Moore, and Lieut. Clifford Carleton Carson, Art. Corps, were quietly married at the home of the bride's parents, 1902 Jefferson avenue, Toledo, O., at 8:30 p.m., April 6, 1904.

## PERSONALS.

Comdr. J. C. Wilson, U.S.N., has left Hot Springs, Ark., for Boston, Mass.

Gen. E. L. Huggins, U.S.A., has left St. Augustine, Fla., for Callahan, Fla.

Comdrs. E. B. Underwood and C. E. Fox, of the Wheeling and Adams, respectively, have exchanged commands.

Mrs. Porter, wife of Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., with her daughter, Miss Cassie Porter, visited friends at Annapolis last week.

Press despatches from Richmond, Va., state that Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., retired, is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

A daughter, Dorothy Townsend Price, was born to the wife of Lieut. George Elder Price, 10th Cav., on April 5 at Fort Robinson, Neb.

Miss Huxford, daughter of Major W. P. Huxford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Huxford, is visiting her parents at 1866 H street, N.W. Washington.

Lieut. W. S. Miller, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the Machias, is on the sick list, and has been ordered to the naval hospital at New York for treatment.

Governor William H. Hunt of Porto Rico sailed from there on April 12 for Washington. Governor Hunt was accompanied by his family who will pass the summer in New York State.

Comdr. E. J. Dorn, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Boston, Mass., has been ordered to assume command of the Castine on April 20, relieving Comdr. A. M. Knight, who has been ordered home to wait orders.

Among those who sailed from Boston on April 9, per White Star Liner Romanic, were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Silas Casey, accompanied by Miss Casey. The Romanic touches at the Azores, Gibraltar and Naples.

Miss Agnes Christabel, daughter of Rear Admiral P. C. Anson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Anson, will be married on Saturday, April 10, to Mr. Justin Ransom Swift of Pittsburgh, Pa. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride, 1314 Connecticut avenue, Washington.

The following officers of the Navy have been elected members of the Navy Mutual Aid Association: Lieut. John G. Muir, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker, U.S.N.; Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory, Lieut. E. H. DeLany, U.S.N.; Lieut. G. M. Kincaid, U.S.M.C.; Asst. Paym. Neal B. Farwell, U.S.N.

The two daughters of Rear Admiral and Mrs. B. P. Lambert sailed for the Continent on April 9, their immediate objective point being Naples. They will probably remain abroad for three months under the chaperonage of Mrs. Adece, wife of A. Adece, the Assistant Secretary of State, whose daughters are of the party. They sailed on the S.S. Romanic from Boston.

A complimentary dinner was given to Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., by the Institute of Naval Architects of Great Britain on April 14 in London. The organizing committee included the Earl of Glasgow, Lords Brassey and Inverclyde, Admiral the Right Hon. Lord John Hay, Dean of the British Navy; Sir William White, chief constructor; Admiral Durston, engineer-in-chief, and Admiral Hopkins.

Mrs. Field, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Harry A. Field, U.S.N., is visiting relatives in Richmond, Va., and will probably remain in that city until the arrival of her husband, now en route for the United States on the Kentucky. Mrs. Field has many friends in Richmond, having been there for several months after her marriage, while Commander Field was on duty in connection with the Trigg Shipbuilding Company.

Lieut. Charles Webster, U.S.N., who has been for some time undergoing treatment at the Mare Island hospital, has so far recovered that he has been discharged from further treatment there and granted three months sick leave. Lieutenant Webster's last sea duty was on the Cincinnati, from which vessel he was detached and sent to the naval hospital at Yokohama, subsequently being transferred to the Mare Island hospital. Mrs. Webster was Miss Ould, of Norfolk, Va.

The annual meeting of the New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street, New York city, at 8:30 p.m., Thursday, April 21, the anniversary of the declaration of war against Spain. The reports of the officers of the commandery will be made and the election of the officers and council for the ensuing year will occur, as well as of delegates to the meeting of the National Commandery at Chicago, May 20.

Mrs. C. L. Phillips, wife of Capt. C. L. Phillips, A.C., commanding officer Fort Dade, Fla., entertained all the officers and families of that post and Fort DeSoto with a lawn party, the occasion being the celebration of the birthday of her daughter, who was the recipient of many pretty and useful presents. Tent flies were put up on the lawn, the children played games, there was music and singing. General and Mrs. Tiernon were among the guests. All pronounced the affair a great success.

The new commandant of the French Ecole Polytechnique, Gen. Jules-Albert Corbin, bears the same name as the Adjutant General of our Army. He was born in 1844, served in the War with Germany and was made a prisoner at Sedan. He belongs to the French engineer corps, is distinguished for his technical knowledge, and has been a professor at the School of Application of Artillery and Engineers at Fontainebleau. In 1894 he was sent on a mission to Turkey in response to a request from the Sultan for an inspection of the defenses of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles by a French engineer.

Gen. J. R. Waties of Texas gave a complimentary dinner to Major Luther R. Hare, U.S.A., at Houston, Tex., March 26. Among those present to meet the distinguished guest were Major Pearson, of Richmond; Major Towles, of the 1st Texas Cavalry; Major John S. Hoover of the Texas National Guard and Captain Fisher. Complimentary to the Cavalry the chateleine of the beautiful home, Mrs. J. R. Waties, gave appropriate touches of yellow in decoration to the table with its beautiful linen and exquisite appointments of cut glass and silver. The handsome centerpiece and floral decorations were of Mareschal Niel roses. The menu cards were hand-painted United States shields in colors most cleverly done. The eight courses of the dinner were served with appropriate wines. Cigars and coffee followed, over which there was much interesting discussion, including reminiscences and pleasanties. General Waties commanded the 1st Texas Cavalry as colonel in the Spanish-American War. Major Hare, lieutenant colonel at that time, becoming colonel on the promotion of Colonel Waties as brigadier general. A most delightful evening was passed.

Miss Logan, daughter of Capt. L. C. Logan, U.S.N., has gone to Annapolis to visit Miss Rosalie Porter.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. G. W. Winterburn, 9th U.S. Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 6.

Miss Almy has returned from visiting friends in Philadelphia to her home, 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington.

Mrs. Breeze, widow of Capt. S. Livingston Breeze, U.S.N., has been passing a few days at the Ebbitt House, Washington.

Miss Humphrey, daughter of Gen. C. F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General, U.S.A., is still visiting her aunt in New York.

Chaplain James J. Kane, U.S.N., retired, on April 10 conducted the services at the Bedford Heights Baptist church, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, was a speaker at the annual anniversary of the Philadelphia contingent of the Medal of Honor Legion in Philadelphia, Pa., April 9.

Col. John Hancock, brother of the late Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, suffered a stroke of paralysis April 11 at his country home, Collingswood, near Hyattsville, Md.

Miss Marie Cavanaugh, daughter of Major Cavanaugh, U.S.A., is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. La Tourette, at her home in Corcoran street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Miles, wife of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., who has been suffering for weeks with a severe illness, is improving slowly and her recovery is now expected.

A daughter, Virginia Swain Thompson, was born to the wife of Mr. L. L. Thompson at Washington, D.C., April 5. She is a granddaughter of the late Gen. David G. Swain, U.S.A.

Mrs. E. L. Ruffner and children will be the guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. H. Ruffner at Cincinnati, en route to San Francisco, to sail on the Thomas April 30, to join Dr. Ruffner in Manila.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Guillemet, son-in-law and daughter of Colonel Schenck, U.S.A., are spending the month of April in Buffalo, but expect to return to Rochester May 1 with address 26 Reynolds Arcade.

Recently elected members to the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., were: Major James Walker Benet, U.S.A.; John Thornton Marchand, Major Joseph Ritner Kemp, U.S.V.; Bvt. Lieut. Col. Oliver Dorrance Kinsman, U.S.V.

A son, Charles Bertody III., was born March 18, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. Charles B. Stone, Jr., 16th Inf., at Fort McPherson, Ga. Mrs. Stone is the daughter of the late Major C. H. Bonesteel, U.S.A., and granddaughter of the late Gen. O. D. Greene, U.S.A.

Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., returned to New York April 13 on the steamship Morro Castle from a month's trip through Cuba. During his trip the General was accompanied by Sir William Van Horne, president of the Cuba Railroad Company, and a party of friends.

Major and Mrs. Summerhayes, who have been spending the winter at 1721 De Sales street, Washington, D.C., left there April 13 for their summer home in Nantucket. Miss Katharine Summerhayes, who has been spending the winter in Schenectady, joined them in New York and returned to Nantucket with them.

Among the guests at the annual dinner of Squadron A of New York on April 9, were Governor Odell, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Adj. Gen. Nelson H. Henry and Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of New York.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., accompanied by Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., A.D.C., and Capt. Wm. E. Horton, Q.M., reviewed the corps of cadets of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of New York city at the armory of the 7th Regiment, April 13. About 400 boys paraded, with a band and drum corps, and the little fellows made a remarkably good showing.

Major General Gillespie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gillespie entertained at a dinner on Monday evening, April 11. Their guests were the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusseraud, Colonel Foster of the British Embassy, Gen. Merritt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Merritt, Capt. Warren C. Beach, U.S.A., and Mrs. Beach, Senator and Mrs. Alger, Miss Kean and Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeach.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending April 13, were the following: Capt. A. M. Patch, U.S.A.; Gen. Charles Bird, U.S.A.; Paym. W. T. Gray, U.S.N.; Gen. E. A. Carr, and Mrs. Carr; Major E. M. Weaver, U.S.A.; Lieut. P. H. McAndrew, U.S.A.; Major Moses Harris, U.S.A.; Captains J. B. W. Gardiner, William Nelson and U. G. Worriow, U.S.A.; Gen. H. M. Roberts, U.S.A.; Major H. H. Ludlow, U.S.A., and Capt. A. W. Bjornstad, U.S.A.

Among those who witnessed the launching of the U.S. S. Virginia at Norfolk, Va., April 5, from the deck of the navy yard tug were: Admiral and Mrs. Harrington, Paym. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Bocklinger, Comdr. and Mrs. Eldredge, Comdr. and Mrs. Roller, Paym. and Mrs. O'Leary, Constr. and Mrs. Holden Evans, Constr. and Mrs. Robert Stocker, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Guthrie, Mrs. Allan M. Cook, Mrs. John Quimby, Mrs. McEacham, Dr. and Mrs. I. T. Kite, Miss Harrington, Miss Carr's Phillips, Miss Mollie Milligan, Miss Kate Bell, Lieutenant Little, Captain Milligan, Mr. Fred Thompson, Lieut. and Mrs. F. L. Sandor, Lieutenant Sullivan, Paymaster Tiffany and Lieutenant Russell.

The suit of 1st Lieut. Sidney S. Burbank, 6th U.S. Inf., against Mrs. Concepcion Burbank (nee Vasquez) for a divorce or to annul an alleged marriage with a Filipino woman comes up in the April term of court at Leavenworth, Kans., which opens April 18. In a cross bill the Filipino woman alleges that she does not desire to live with Lieutenant Burbank again; that he has a "faithless heart," but she asks \$50 a month alimony to support herself and child. The bill contains, besides the allegations, exhibits of the application for the marriage license, the marriage certificate, certificate of the birth of a child and copies of testimony and the result of investigations instituted by the War Department. Among the exhibits are letters written by Lieutenant Burbank in the Spanish language to the woman. They are translated, and will be offered as evidence to show that the couple were married, as the woman alleges. These letters were placed with the War Department by the woman, and when Lieutenant Burbank was called on to explain them he did so in this language: "My purpose and intent in writing the letters was to prevent and avoid a possible or probable scene which the said Concepcion Vasquez might have made by coming to the transport at the time of sailing."



A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Robert L. Russell, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., April 13.

Mrs. Hiehorn, wife of Rear Admiral Hiehorn, U. S.N., is confined to her home, 1707 N street, N.W., Washington, with an attack of grip. Her daughter, Mrs. James G. Baine, is with her.

Mrs. Ayres, widow of Gen. R. B. Ayres, U.S.A., has returned to the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D.C., with Miss Ayres. Mrs. and Miss Ayres passed the Lenten season in Charleston, West Virginia.

Mrs. Edwin White and Miss Louise Dudley White, who have been spending the winter in Camden, S.C., have recently been in Charleston, and will return to Princeton, N.J., about the 1st of May.

Mrs. Douglas, wife of Mr. Benjamin Douglas, of Gross Ile, Michigan, has returned to her home after visiting her brother, Major John Biddle, U.S.A., and Miss Biddle at 1517 L street, N.W., Washington.

A son, Robert Wainwright Rogers, was born at Chicago, Ill., on April 9, 1904, to Helen Wainwright Rogers, wife of Dr. Daniel Weston Rogers, and daughter of the late Major R. P. Page Wainwright, U.S.A.

Miss Marie Cavanaugh and Miss Mildred Sprout of Philadelphia, who were guests of Mrs. Pollock at the navy yard, Annapolis, during Easter week, are now visiting Mrs. La Tourrette, 1717 Corcoran street, Washington.

Mr. James Biddle of Detroit, who has been passing the winter at St. Augustine, Florida, is now at Fortress Monroe, Va., after a visit of a few days to his sister, Mrs. Porter, widow of Gen. Andrew Porter, U.S.A., in Washington.

Mrs. Scott, widow of the late Major Douglas M. Scott, U.S.A., has gone to Coburg, Canada, where she will pass the summer. Her daughter, Mrs. Watts, wife of Lieut. Carlton Watts, U.S.N., will join her and will also pass the coming summer in Coburg.

The following have been appointed to the Military Academy: Jackson O. Higgins, alt., Mapleton, Me.; Sigurd H. Aker, Montevideo, Minn.; Henry Weeks, Guthrie Center, Iowa; L. A. Davidson, alt., Muscatine, Iowa, and Fred Morrison, alt., Reinbeck, Iowa.

Lieut. Comdr. Bias C. B. Sampson, U.S.N., has been designated to succeed the late Edgar T. Warburton, U. S.N., as the officer in charge of the engineering department on board the battleship Maine. Commander Sampson has been for some time on duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and is succeeded at that point by Lieut. Comdr. W. W. White, U.S.N.

The following enlisted men of the Army, stationed in the Department of Colorado, have been reported to the War Department as having qualified in the preliminary examination for commissions, and will be sent to Fort Leavenworth for the course there: Corp. Oscar W. Hoop, Co. C, 12th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. John B. Corbly, Troop D, 5th Cav.; Battalion Sergt. Major James A. Ulio, 2d Inf., and Pvt. John C. Moore, band, 5th Cav.

Capt. David P. Wheeler, 22d U.S. Inf., who died in the Philippines April 14, as the result of being stabbed by Moros April 11, entered the U.S. Military Academy as a cadet June 15, 1894, and was graduated as a 2d lieutenant, and assigned to the 23d Infantry April 26, 1898. His promotion to 1st lieutenant March 2, 1899, took him to the 22d Infantry. He was promoted captain Jan. 27, 1903, and was a native of Ohio.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has held that Lieut. J. S. McKean, of the Navy, while doing duty ashore at San Juan, Porto Rico, at the diptheria camp of the Monongahela, is entitled to the full pay of an Army officer of corresponding grade, including ten per cent. additional to his pay proper. Lieutenant McKean's orders, upon which the decision was based, formally detailed him to take command of the camp, and the Comptroller held that while on this detail he could not be considered as being a part of the Monongahela's complement.

One of the prettiest parties of the season, writes a correspondent, was the fancy dress ball given by the officers and ladies of Fort Myer, Va., on the evening of April 7. The hop room was very prettily decorated with flags and designs in electric lights. A large number of people came from Washington. Among the most attractively gowned were Miss Imogene Hoyle as an "Old Fashioned Girl," Miss Gresham as "Dolly Varden," Miss Gertrude Bayne as "A Shepherdess," Miss Halford as "A Dutch Girl." Two attractive little Japanese girls were the Misses Isabelle Gresham and Elizabeth Goodwin. Mrs. Naves was dressed as a gypsy, and Mrs. Barnhardt as "Camille." Miss Frances Warren, daughter of Senator Warren, was "A Golf Girl." Our Red Cross nurse was represented by Mrs. Nagle. Many other costumes worn by the ladies were much admired. The officers appeared in odd but pleasing disguises. Among the best of these were the following: Lieut. Cameron, "A Moro Chief"; Mr. VanLeer, Captain Barnhardt and Lieutenant Tremaine as Chinamen; Lieutenant Halliday as a monk; Lieutenant Burnett as a cardinal; Lieutenant Jewett as "Henry the Eighth"; Lieutenant Briggs as an Italian; Captain Ryan as "Johnny off the Yacht"; Mr. Chamberlin, a judge; Mr. Carmody, a jockey, and Lieutenant Kilbourne, our cadet. Supper was served at a late hour, soon after which all went home pronouncing the party a great success.

The graduates of Norwich (Vt.) University celebrated themselves at a dinner given in the Everett House, New York, on Thursday evening, April 14, with Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, president of the Alumni Association, in the chair. They have reason to be proud of the noble array of names included in their list of graduates. Among those present, besides General Dodge, were Admiral Dewey and Commander Colvocoreas of the Navy, and Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace church, who took a partial course. Speeches were made by all of the gentlemen named and also by Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., of the board of trustees; Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A.; Major Henry W. Hovey, 23d Inf., military professor at Norwich; Ex-Speaker Henderson; Mr. I. T. Smith, a nonagenarian graduate and Colonel Keim. The speeches were all impromptu, and all excellent, especially Admiral Dewey's brief remarks and the forcible and eloquent speech of Commander Colvocoreas. As for the chairman, he was smothered in the bouquets thrown at him by the various speakers whose remarks complimentary to him were received with hearty applause. When Admiral Dewey rose it seemed as though his auditors would split their dress coats down the back with the vehemence of their vociferous greetings. Before the Admiral could open his mouth some one sang out: "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley." One of the speakers stated that when Commander Colvocoreas went to the flagship after the victory at Manila to congratulate the Admiral, Dewey sang out as he hove in sight: "This is a great day, Col., for N.U." (Norwich University). The

Admiral said in his speech that when he was adjutant at the university, one day the commandant came to him and said: "Dewey, I don't like your work as adjutant." "I replied," said the Admiral, "by asking him why he did not get a new one, and he said he had been thinking of doing so."

#### VOYAGE OF TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

The U.S. torpedo flotilla, in command of Lieut. Lloya H. Chandler, consisting of the Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Dale and Chauncey, conveyed by the cruiser Buffalo, Comdr. William H. Everett, arrived at Cavite, P. I., April 14. The safe arrival of these little craft, after a voyage of over 18,000 miles without mishap, is a matter of congratulation, and is a high compliment to the skill of those on duty with the vessels, and their builders. The voyage is the longest on record for craft of this type.

Doubts were expressed at first in some quarters as to the ability of such small vessels to make the voyage in safety, but as pointed out in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, there was no real ground to fear for the seaworthiness of the flotilla, although they are not comfortable vessels in a sea way. The flotilla left Hampton Roads, Va., Dec. 12, 1903. The voyage was made via Suez and was broken up into much shorter relays than are made by larger ships because the quarters for officers and men are none too commodious on torpedo craft, and it was desired that they get as much rest in port as possible.

The officers on duty on the several vessels were the following:

Decatur, flagship—Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, commanding; Ensign Clark H. Woodward, Midshipman Alfred T. Brisban.

Bainbridge—Lieut. George W. Williams, commanding; Lieut. Dudley W. Knox, Midshipman Daniel T. Ghent, Asst. Paym. Alvin Hovey-King.

Barry—Lieut. Noble E. Irwin, commanding; Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell, Midshipman Frank H. Sadler.

Chauncey—Lieut. Stanford E. Moses, commanding; Ensign Samuel B. Thomas, Midshipman Richard Wainwright, jr.; Passed Asst. Surg. Fred M. Bognan.

Dale—Lieut. Hutch I. Cone, commanding; Lieut. Walton R. Sexton, Midshipman Thomas H. Taylor.

Rear Admiral Cooper, commanding the Asiatic station, in a cable announcing the arrival of the flotilla, states that all the vessels were in perfect condition, and ready for service.

#### MONGOLIA AND MANCHURIA.

CONDENSED FROM WILLIAMSON'S TRAVELS.

Eastern Mongolia embraces an area of, say, 240,000 square miles, the greater portion an elevated plateau, the remainder, especially in the center and the south-eastern districts, extremely mountainous with many valleys of great extent and exceedingly fertile.

The chief river is the Liao-ho, which rises among the hills on the north of the Great Wall, flows first nearly due north, then north by east, then east by south, discharging its waters into the Gulf of Liao-tung. It receives a good many tributaries, especially in the first part of its course. Somewhere in latitude 43° 30' it unites with another great river, called the Sira-muren, which name it assumes, and retains till it reaches Manchuria, when it takes the name Liao-ho. Till it receives the Hsersu River from Central Manchuria, it is a slow, shallow stream, but from that point it is navigable for boats and small junks. Several rivers of greater or lesser volume rise between N. lat. 46° and 48°; some flowing northwest and joining the Amoor, and others flowing southeast and joining the Nonni.

The largest lake is that called Gou-lou-omo, lat. 40° long., 116° 30'; the next Fou-your-omo, lat. 48° long., 112°. These are connected by slow streamlets with each other and the Amoor. Inland lakes which have no outlet are scattered throughout the country of varying sizes. The largest are Tal-nor-omo, lat. 44° long., 115° 30'; Dol-nor, lat. 42° 20'; Cha-han-omo, lat. 45° long., 123°; and Tap-sou-ton-omo, lat. 44° 15' long., 119° 40'. Wells are easily obtained in most parts by sinking. Springs are not uncommon.

Great extremes of climate prevail, the elevated plateau lying several thousand feet above the plains of China. The rays of the sun are direct and powerful in summer, while the wide sweep of level land presents a vast area of radiation, and so the cold of winter comes quickly and bitterly. It is winter in Mongolia, while the flowers are all in bloom down below on the edge of the plain in "the flowery land." There is a month and a half which may be called spring; two months and a half of summer, and one of the autumn.

The inhabitants of Inner Mongolia are divided into forty-nine families, or clans, numbering about 200,000 each, called "banners," owing to their having each a distinguishing flag and a separate chieftain, who is called a "Wang," or prince. These princes are descended from Genghis Khan, and their dignity is hereditary. They all own allegiance to the Emperor of China, who invests them with their rank.

Manchuria may be included within north latitude 39° and 49° and east longitude 120° and 133°, the bulk of the country lying like a parallelogram across the map, N.E. by S.W., and measuring approximately 800 miles in length and 500 miles in breadth. It is divided into three provinces, viz., Liautong, Kirin, and Tai-tai-har, or, to suit English ears, the southern, central and northern provinces. The temperature varies from 70° to 90°.

The chief of the mountain ranges is that called the Shan-ai-lin Mountains; their highest peaks lie on the southeast of Kirin, where they reach heights ranging from 10,000 to 12,000 feet, their summits being covered with perpetual snow. Another range of mountains runs through a portion of Northern Manchuria, about eighty miles east of A-she-ho, proceeds south by west parallel to the river Hurka, forming a second watershed, then continues past Kirin on towards Mouk-den, where it gradually subsides into the plain. A third range of mountain lies in the Russian territories east of the Ussuri and the Amoor.

Corresponding to the three chains of mountains are three great rivers, the Soongari, the Hurka, and the Ussuri. The Soongari, which is by far the most important, takes its rise on the northwestern side of the Shan-ai-lin Mountains, and proceeds in a direction N. by W., receiving a great many tributaries from the surrounding hills, and sweeps past Kirin, a majestic river.

Next in point of size to the Soongari is the Ussuri. It rises about lat. 44°, long. 131°, receiving numerous tributaries, and after a course of about 500 miles pours its waters into the Amoor. At first it partakes more of the

nature of a mountain torrent, but it gradually loses this character, and after reaching Sim-ga-chau it enters a wide plain. Passing this, it again flows through a mountainous district for about 100 miles, when it enters a prairie country, and thus, through swamps and steppes, flows onward to the Amoor.

The Hurka, or the Moo-tan-ho, the "River of the Northern Flower," as the Chinese call it, rises about lat. 43°, long. 128° 30', not far from the source of the Soongari, takes a northerly direction, passes by Ninguta, receives two important tributaries from the west, and then debouches into the Soongari at San-sing. Here, at its junction, we found it almost 200 yards wide, with a good volume of water.

Estimating Liao-tung at 60,000 square miles, Kirin at 135,000, and Northern Manchuria at 195,000, gives an area of 390,000 square miles; adding to which Eastern Mongolia in the same latitude, we have a territory nearly equal to the half of China proper.

#### SOME FACTS ABOUT KOREA.

The area of Korea is estimated at 79,414 square miles exclusive of its numerous islands. It is a mountainous country with ranges running in the prevailing direction N.W. by S.E. The highest mountain, Hien-fung, is 8,114 feet; the next highest, Tao-kwang, is 6,310 feet. Dense forests cover many of the mountains and in these wild animals abound. The chief river, the Yalu, or Ya-lu-kiang, is called by the Chinese Aye-kung-kiang. One branch rises in the north-east, the other flows from the high mountains to the south. These streams unite about lat. 40° 50', long. 125° 15', and form a large stream flowing into Korea Bay through three mouths, the first being the deepest but having a strong current. Sand banks are abundant and a bar impedes each mouth. The Yalu forms a part of the boundary between Korea and Manchuria, which zigzags for 300 miles through a wooded and mountainous country. The Yalu has numerous tributary streams, abounding in fish. Yalu means "duck's head," so called because of the clear, cold water. Wiju stands on a rising hill on the Korean bank of the Yalu. Antung, opposite it, is in Manchuria. South of Wiju rise the Bengma mountains and to the east the Guman range. Above Wiju on the Yalu are the towns of Chang-sieng (Tchang-sieng), Pieh-tong, Choson (Tchonan), Wi-Won (Oui-Won), Cha-song (Dja-sieng).

The second Korean river in size is the Tumen, which flows from the eastern slopes of the northern ranges, growing as it receives its numerous tributaries and emptying at the east into the Sea of Japan near Possiet Bay. At some points it is nearly 1,000 feet wide in summer and about twenty feet deep in the middle of the channel. It has only five feet of water on the bar. The Yalu and the Tumen are frozen for several months in the winter.

Korea has a fine climate, receiving the full force of the southwest monsoon with its genial and fertilizing effects, being surrounded by seas that equalize the temperature and having a great variety of hill and dale.

The whole eastern coast of Korea is a series of wooded mountain spurs running from an axial range to the water and visible many miles out at sea. Tigers abound in these and other mountains of Korea, and their skins and furs are among the Korean articles of trade. Though they descend upon the villages and destroy many lives, few are killed, owing to the scarcity of effective weapons.

The Koreans are described as a finer race physically than the Japanese; tall and well formed, with broad faces, large features and large and finely shaped heads. They are timid and unstable in character. Those who know them predict that when their country is opened to the outside world they will be as prompt to adopt Occidental civilization as the Japanese were.

At Gensan, Korea, latitude 39° 9', longitude 127° 26', the average temperature through the year is as follows: January, 23; February, 27; March, 36; April, 46; May, 57; June, 68; July, 70; August, 73; September, 68; October, 54; November, 39; December, 27. Fusan averages seven degrees higher temperature.

Gensan is on Yung Hung Bay on the east coast of Japan, 330 miles north of Pusan. Yung Hung, or Broughton Bay, is almost completely land-locked, with an entrance from a lower bay known as Port Lazareff. This is a very fine harbor containing many square miles of anchorage with good holding ground in from six to ten fathoms and a tidal rise and fall of two feet. The river empties into Gensan Bay by a series of narrow marshy mouths, none more than two feet deep.

Cape Bruet, 135 miles northeast of Gensan, is in latitude 40° 50' N. Here a lofty prominent point drops perpendicularly into the sea.

#### STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco.

Gaelic, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, April 28.  
Hong Kong Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong May 4.

China, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, May 12.  
Doric, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, May 20.

Nippon Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong May 23.

Siberia, Honolulu and Yokohama and Hong Kong June 7.  
Coptic, Honolulu and Yokohama and Hong Kong June 10.

From Vancouver, B.C.

Empress of China, Cana, Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line Yokohama and Hong Kong, May 2.

Athenian, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 6.

Mtowera, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W. May 27.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Battalion Philippine Scouts, thirteen officers, fourteen men, Major Carrington, 1st Infantry, commanding, left San Francisco, en route Philippine Grounds, World's Fair, St. Louis, this morning 9:30. Lieutenant Colonel Kingsbury, 8th Cav., and Captain Johnson, 16th Inf., so informed.

San Antonio, Texas, April 14, 1904.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
Co. H, 25th Inf., one officer, fifty men and one contract surgeon, two Hospital Corps men left Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, for Fort McIntosh, Texas, April 14, marching.

HUGHES, Commanding.

#### FIRST CLASS SERGEANTS, SIGNAL CORPS.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO RANK, MARCH 10, 1904.

1. Davis, Charles H., Fort Liscum, Alaska.
2. Chadwick, Harry W., St. Louis, Mo.
3. Griffin, Edward M., Philippine Islands.
4. Fetzer, Jacob, Wilcox, Ariz.
5. Pool, John F., St. Louis, Mo.
6. Dillon, John F., St. Louis, Mo.
7. Kargan, Stephen E.; 8. Jordan, Harry F., Philippine Islands.



9. Myers, Charles B., Fort Duchesne, Utah.
10. Carson, George W.; 11. Kelly, George J., Philippine Islands.
12. Stocker, Leopold, Fort Wood, N.Y.
13. Young, Roy R., Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va.
14. Wilcomb, Owen V., Philippine Islands.
15. Roberts, Charles F., Vancouver Barracks, Wash- ington.
16. DeKast, Clifford; 17. Russell, Charles V., Phil- ippine Islands.
18. Collins, Ambrose S., Benicia Barracks, Cal.
19. Peters, Frank E., Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va.
20. Blackwood, William A.; 21. Edwards, George K., Philippine Islands.
22. Akers, Thomas P., Safety Harbor, Alaska.
23. Murphy, Charles, Fort Reno, Oklahoma.
24. Davidson, Charles W.; 25. Gardner, Charles T., Philippine Islands.
26. Robinson, Harry S., San Antonio, Texas.
27. Polner, Max, San Francisco, Cal.
28. Nason, Charles F., Signal Corps post, Fort Myer, Va.
29. Bartsch, Peter, San Juan, Porto Rico.
30. Billings, Joshua W., Fort Clark, Texas.
31. Booth, Charles E., Philippine Islands.
32. Capron, Harry W., Denver, Colo.
33. Conway, Joseph P.; 34. Herb, Otto H., Philippine Islands.
35. Patterson, Thomas J., Seattle, Wash.
36. Spaulding, Frank, San Francisco, Cal.
37. Grabo, Burt E., Wilcox, Ariz. (Under medical treat- ment, Hot Springs, Ark.)
38. Hamilton, Isaac, Governors Island, N.Y.
39. Hogan, Robert D., Chicago, Ill.
40. Nordquist, Magnus, en route to Philippines.
41. Vining, Reuben, San Antonio, Texas.
42. Peyton, William T., Denver, Colo.
43. Stewart, Edwin L.; 44. Gunnard, Frank, Philippine Islands.
45. Marshall, Edward, Washington, D.C.
46. Oldham, Edmund B., Benicia Barracks, Cal.
47. Fletcher, Milton J., San Antonio, Texas.
48. Hart, Alexander, Signal Corps post, Fort Myer, Va.
49. Turner, Frank P., Omaha, Neb.
50. Walker, Herman H., Philippine Islands.
51. Barrett, Charles, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
52. Northstrom, Edwin; 53. Yandeau, Fred, Philippine Islands.
54. Grundler, Frank, Benicia Barracks, Cal.
55. Kieber, Frederick, Holbrook, Ariz.
56. Henderson, George W., Philippine Islands.
57. Miller, Gregor X., Fort Trumbull, Conn.
58. Stewart, John C., Fort Liscum, Alaska.
59. Binkley, Earle W., Denver, Colo.
60. Erickson, John A., Skagway, Alaska.
61. Plotrowski, Jacob, Fort Wood, N.Y.
62. Wall, August; 63. Calvert, Dow D.; 64. Walton, Louis A., Philippine Islands.
65. Brownfield, Robert J., Alcatraz Island, Cal.
66. Lee, George, Signal Corps post, Fort Myer, Va.
67. Greene, Alfred C., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
68. Wickham, Oscar L., Governors Island, N.Y.
69. Clark, George; 70. Cundey, Hubert; 71. Lacey, Paul C., Philippine Islands.
72. Yurgensen, Niels P., en route to Philippine Islands.
73. Munroe, Charles G., New London, Conn.
74. Harper, Leon E., St. Michael, Alaska.
75. Bruck, John H., Juneau, Alaska.
76. Lazar, Eugene, Fort Egbert, Alaska.
77. Hawkins, Fred, Signal Corps post, Fort Myer, Va.
78. Chadbourne, Charles W., Philippine Islands.
79. Burlingame, Harry T., Governors Island, N.Y.
80. Stolze, Charles W., Presidio, Cal.

FIRST-CLASS SERGEANTS, (FOREIGN SERVICE ONLY).

1. Bauer, Joseph T., Fort Gibson, Alaska.
2. Sullivan, John T., Valdez, Alaska.
3. Loghry, Robert, Caches, Alaska.
4. Dornbusch, Henry J.; 5. Driscoll, Patrick J.; 6. Young, John; 7. Brown, Thomas; 8. Ward, James H.; 9. Kelly, William S.; 10. O'Connell, Thomas; 11. Nichols, Taylor, A.; 12. McCammon, Oliver O.; 13. Stuart, John; 14. Smith, Joseph; 15. Whitworth, Alexander E.; 16. Robin, Harry J.; 17. Bower, Thomas E.; 18. Jones, Paul C.; 19. Seyborth, William E.; 20. Owens, Charles W.; 21. Potter, Marion L.; 22. Keeter, Claude B.; 23. Boelsterli, Charles; 24. Gaylord, Charles A.; 25. Lindsey Joseph H.; 26. Baird, Charles G.; 27. Morrissey, George; 28. Zwick, William J.; 29. Baird, John A.; 30. Penney, Albert D.; 31. Haseigh, Nicholas P.; 32. Welch, Edwin H.; 33. Holden, George; 34. Maner, George F., Philippine Islands.
35. Stewart, Lionel H., Fort Egbert, Alaska.
36. Johnson, William H.; 37. Lee, Frank J.; 38. Doyle, Michael; 39. Johnson, John E.; 40. Horn, John A.; 41. Costenborder, Walter L.; 42. Shubert, Frank J.; 43. Batchelor, James C.; 44. Cobb, William H., Philippine Islands.
45. Moore, Evert L.; 46. Mustin, Harry W., Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
47. Embleton, Joseph H.; 48. Carpenter, Charles H., Fort Liscum, Alaska.
49. Horsley, Herbert C., Haines Mission, Alaska.

THE ARMY

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.  
Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 12, 1904.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

To be 1st lieutenant.

Second Lieut. James E. Abbott, 12th Cav., April 2, 1904, vice Potter, 12th Cav., resigned.

Infantry Arm.

To be lieutenant colonel.

Major Henry E. Robinson, 4th Inf., April 7, 1904, vice Sharpe, unassigned, detailed as A.A.G.

To be majors.

Capt. Wilds P. Richardson, 8th Inf., April 7, 1904, vice Robinson, 4th Inf., promoted.

Capt. Charles H. Barth, 13th Inf., April 7, 1904, vice Noyes, 9th Inf., detailed as A.A.G.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Robert W. Barnett, 12th Inf., April 7, 1904, vice Richardson, 8th Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. Pearl M. Shaffer, 13th Inf., April 7, 1904, vice Barth, 12th Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. Laurence A. Curtis, 22d Inf., April 7, 1904, vice Brown, 2d Inf., detailed as paymaster.

First Lieut. David B. Mulliken, 19th Inf., April 7, 1904, vice Humphrey, unassigned, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Peyton G. Clark, 13th Inf., April 8, 1904, vice Roudiez, 25th Inf., detailed as quartermaster.

To be 1st lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, 4th Inf., April 5, 1904, vice True, 25th Inf., resigned.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for promotions in the Army sent to the Senate on March 21 and April 5, which appeared

in the Army and Navy Journal of April 9, page 837, were confirmed by the Senate on April 8.

G.O. 53, MARCH 23, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the proceedings of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, convened at Washington, Jan. 18, 1904, together with the modified regulations for the national match and other competitions, heretofore referred to in the Army and Navy Journal.

G.O. 56, MARCH 25, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Describes the reservations at the entrance to Manila Bay, Luzon, P. I., to be reduced so as to include only the lands on the north side of the entrance to Manila Bay, in the Province of Bataan, Luzon, (Mariveles Reservation), and on the south side of the entrance to Manila Bay, in the Province of Cavite, Luzon, (Calumpang Point Reservation).  
The islands of Corregidor, Caballo, La Monja, El Fraile and Carabao, and all other islands and detached rocks lying between the Mariveles Reservation on the north side of the entrance to Manila Bay and Calumpang Point Reservation on the south side of said entrance.  
The jurisdiction of the military authorities in the case of the reservations on the north and south shores of the entrance to Manila Bay and of all the islands enumerated shall extend from high-water mark out seaward to a distance of 1,000 yards.

G.O. 61, APRIL 2, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The 3d Infantry will be relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to be embarked on the transport Crook, sailing on July 1 for stations in Alaska, as follows: Headquarters, band and Cos. A, B and C, at Fort William H. Seward.  
Company D, at Fort Davis.  
Lieut. Col. James E. Macklin and Cos. E and F, at Fort Liscum.  
Major Edward H. Plummer and Cos. G and H, at Fort Egbert.  
Major Arthur Williams and Cos. I and K, at Fort Gibbon.  
Major William L. Buck and Cos. L and M, at Fort St. Michael.

II. Upon the arrival of the 3d Infantry, Cos. A, B, C, D, I and M, 8th Inf., and Co. I, 13th Inf., will be relieved from duty in Alaska and will proceed to stations as follows:

The companies of the 8th Infantry to Fort Thomas, Ky. Co. I, 13th Inf., to report to the commanding general, Department of California.

Pending the arrival of the 8th Infantry, the department commander will provide the necessary temporary garrison for Fort Thomas, from available troops within his department.

III. So much of par. 3, G.O. 30, W.D., Feb. 5, 1904, as directs Co. F, 8th Inf., upon being relieved from duty at Fort Wood, Bedloe Island, N.Y., to proceed to Fort Fort Niagara for station, is modified so as to assign this company to station at Fort Jay, New York Harbor, and Co. L, 8th Inf., to station at Fort Niagara.

G.O. 67, APRIL 8, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. On the 15th and on the last day of each calendar month department commanders will make report to the Adjutant General of the Army, in the form indicated below, of the action taken by them since the date of the last previous report on all applications for discharge under the provisions of G.O. No. 48, W.D., March 15, 1904 [We omit the table. Ed.]

II. The item of "Sweet spirits of nitre" is substituted for the item of "Ether, nitrous, in glass stoppered bottles" in the Veterinary Supply Table on page 3 of G.O. No. 20, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Feb. 26, 1902, and will be issued in the following quarterly quantities: For 100 animals, 4 pounds; for 500 animals, 8 pounds; for 300 animals, 12 pounds.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 68, APRIL 11, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes an order in substitution of par. 1, G.O. No. 47, W.D., March 15, 1904:

This order gives clerks who have had three years' service in the Philippines, preference for transfer to the United States, and states that clerks from the United States of one year's service, and physically fit shall serve a tour of duty in the Philippine Islands. Refusal to accept such transfer will be sufficient reason for discharge. An increased compensation of \$200 annually and transportation will be allowed for Philippine service. There will be a reduction of 20 per cent. in compensation of clerks transferred to the United States.

When opportunities arise for transferring clerks to the United States nominations will be submitted to the Secretary of War, determined as far as practicable by length of service in civil positions under the Department in the Philippines.

No classified employee will be transferred from the United States to the Philippines or from the Philippines to the United States except upon authority of the Secretary of War previously obtained.

CIR. 12, APRIL 5, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes a list showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated.

CIR. 15, APRIL 7, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Modifies Circular letter of Oct. 12, 1899, A.G.O., relative to the work of the Y.M.C.A., among posts of the Army, as noted in the Army and Navy Journal of April 9, page 841.

G.O. 7, APRIL 7, SOUTHWESTERN DIV.

I. The engineer offices at department headquarters having, under G.O. No. 65, W.D., 1903, been transferred to division headquarters, all requests, correspondence, etc., heretofore addressed direct to the engineer officer of the departments will hereafter be sent direct to the engineer officer of the division.

II. Officers of this command responsible for engineer property will render direct to the engineer officer of the division upon receipt of this order, a report of the engineer property on hand, and they will render a similar report at the end of each quarter thereafter. Blank forms for these reports will be furnished by the engineer officer of the division.

By command of Major General Sumner:  
HENRY P. MCCAIN, Lieut. Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 9, APRIL 5, 1904, DEPT. OF GULF.

G.O. No. 16, headquarters Department of the East, Governor's Island, N.Y., dated July 9, 1903, prescribing a course of athletics and which have governed this department since its inauguration, Jan. 15, last, need the following modifications to meet the changed conditions:  
The athletic districts of this department will be constituted as follows:  
First Athletic District: Fort Caswell, N.C.; Fort Fremont, S.C.; Fort Moultrie, S.C.; Fort Screven, Ga.  
Second Athletic District: Fort McPherson, Ga.; Camp George H. Thomas, Ga.; Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.  
Third Athletic District: Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Fort Gaines, Ala.; Fort McRee, Fla.; Fort Pickens, Fla.; Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Dads, Fla.; Fort DeSoto, Fla.  
Stars indicate posts at which district meets will be held.

The post meets directed for the months of March, April, May, June, July and August will be held, as will also the district meet in September.

It is understood that an athletic meet of all the troops in the Division will be directed from the headquarters,

Atlantic Division, to take effect after the district meets ordered for September, and the War Department has under consideration an annual athletic meet for the Army.

First Lieut. H. H. Sheen, Art. Corps, aide-de-camp, is announced as representative for Department Athletics.

By command of Brigadier General Barry:  
MILLARD P. WALTZ, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 23, APRIL 9, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Upon the arrival of the troops of the 11th Cavalry at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Companies C and L, 25th Infantry, now on temporary duty at that post, will return by rail to Fort Niobrara, Neb.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Major Leonard A. Lovring, Inspector General's Department. (March 20, S.W. Div.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

So much of paragraph 15, S.O. No. 116, W.D., Dec. 31, 1903, as relates to Post Commissary Sergt. Edwin F. Ambrose is revoked. (April 11, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, commissary, is relieved from duty as assistant to the commissary general, and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty as assistant to the chief commissary of that department; Capt. Frank A. Cook, commissary, from duty as chief commissary, Department of the Missouri, and as purchasing commissary at Omaha, Neb., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail from that place on or about June 1, 1904, for the Philippine Islands, for duty in the subsistence department in that division. Upon the relief of Captain Cook from duty as chief commissary, Department of the Missouri, Captain Hacker will report in person to the commanding general of that department for duty as chief commissary, and will also at the same time relieve Captain Cook of his duties as purchasing commissary at Omaha, Neb. (April 13, W.D.)

Leave of absence for ten days, to take effect April 17, 1904, is granted Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, deputy commissary general, Chief commissary of the department, (April 14, S.E.)

Commissary Sergt. Reginald F. Halmea, having been found guilty of embezzlement, by a G.C.M. was sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for one year and three months." The sentence is approved. The penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is designated as the place of confinement. (April 13, D.E.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The seven days' leave granted Lieut. Col. John Van H. Hoff, deputy surgeon general, is extended twenty-three days. (April 1, D.M.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Edward B. Moseley, deputy surgeon general, is extended three months and he is granted permission to go beyond sea. (April 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. William A. Powell, asst. surg., from duty as surgeon on the transport Thomas, to take effect upon the next arrival of that transport at Manila, P. I., and will then report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division for duty. (April 8, W.D.)

Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. Wallace De Witt, asst. surg. (April 8, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Clyde S. Ford, asst. surg. (April 12, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect April 1, 1904, is granted F. M. Wall, contract surgeon. (March 26, D.G.)

Leave for one month is granted Edmund Barry, contract surgeon. (March 31, D.G.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frank O. Rose, H.C., having been tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and found guilty of desertion was sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged the Service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for two and one-half years." The sentence is approved and will be duly executed at Fort Sheridan. (March 29, D. Lakes.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ira E. Gates, H.C., Presidio of San Francisco, is transferred to Fort Grant, Arizona Territory. (April 7, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert F. Gerahty, H.C., will be sent from Fort Grant, Arizona, to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty at the hospital. (April 4, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 20, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard, asst. surg. Fort Thomas. (April 4, D. Lakes.)

As soon as the services of Sergt. 1st Class Kenneth G. Kincaid, H.C., transport Sumner, New York Harbor, are no longer required aboard that vessel he will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (April 11, W.D.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Contract Surg. Lewis B. Porter. (April 11, W.D.)

Sergt. George W. King, H.C., Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., is transferred to Fort Riley, Kas. (April 13, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Class Sergt. Milton J. Fletcher, Signal Corps, will proceed to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty in connection with the construction of a telephone line on the target range at that place. (April 1, D.T.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Frank Greene, Signal Corps, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States from Alaska. (April 11, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about May 20, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Righter, Jr., 4th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (April 7, D. Mo.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. William S. Wells, Jr., 7th Cav. (April 12, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about May 1, 1904, is granted Chaplain William T. Anderson, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (April 5, D. Mo.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

The leave granted Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, 15th Cav., is extended twenty-three days. (April 9, D.E.)

Leave for one month and twenty-seven days, to take effect about May 1, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Ben Lear, Jr., 15th Cav. (April 7, D.E.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., A.C., is detailed to inspect the troops and companies of the organized militia of Louisiana, located outside of New Orleans, La., vice Capt. William D. Newhill, Art. Corps, relieved. (April 6, S.W. Div.)

Lieut. Col. John McKellan, A.C., will, in returning to station at Camp McKinley, proceed vice Maalana, Island of Maui, to Walluku and inspect the company of the National Guard of Hawaii at that point. (March 20, Pac. Div.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about April 22, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph Matson, A.C. (April 5, D.E.)

The leave granted Col. S. M. Milla, A.C., is extended ten days. (April 11, D.E.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Chaplain Leslie H. Groves, A.C. (April 11, D.E.)



Sick leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. J. S. Hardin, A.C. (April 11, D.E.)

Capt. Willard D. Newhill, A.C., is detailed to inspect the troops and companies of the militia of the State of Louisiana, located outside of New Orleans, La. (April 4, S.W. Div.)

The leave granted Capt. Willard D. Newhill, A.C., is extended twenty-three days. (April 6, D. Texas.)

First Lieut. Edward Hill, A.C., is detailed for duty in connection with the War Department exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report to Capt. Archibald Campbell, A.C., for duty as his assistant. (April 8, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days is granted Capt. William C. Davis, A.C. (April 8, W.D.)

Capt. M. C. Buckley, A.C., will report at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for examination by a board of officers. (April 11, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. James B. Mitchell, A.C., is extended three days. (April 13, D.E.)

The following promotions of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced:

Capt. Frank S. Harlow, promoted major, rank April 1, 1904; 1st Lieut. Arthur P. Casella, promoted captain, rank Nov. 23, 1903; 1st Lieut. Harry P. Willbur, promoted captain, rank Nov. 23, 1903; 2d Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessy, promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Nov. 23, 1903; 2d Lieut. Fred L. Perry, promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Nov. 23, 1903. (April 11, W.D.)

The following named officers are detailed for special duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition: Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav.; Capt. Edgar Rideour, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Austin A. Parker, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William O. Reed, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. Owen Seaman, 15th Inf. Captain Vidmer will proceed to comply with this order as soon as practicable after the arrival of his regiment at San Francisco, Cal. (April 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. Harry L. James, A.C., having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain of artillery, by reason of disability incident to service, his retirement as a captain, is announced, to date from Jan. 21, 1904. (April 13, W.D.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Cornelia DeW. Wilcox from the unassigned list to the 1st Co., C.A. He will join that company upon his relief from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y. Capt. Edmund M. Blake from the 1st Co., C.A., to the 2d Battery, Field Art. He will join that battery. Capt. Winfield S. Overton from the 4th Co., C.A., to the 23d Co., C.A. He will join the latter company. First Lieut. John W. Kilbreth, Jr., from the 51st Co., C.A., to the 49th Co., C.A. He will join the latter company. (April 13, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 10, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Bunker, A.C. (April 14, D.E.)

Capt. Hugh LaF. Applewhite, A.C., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., for temporary duty as member of a board to be convened for the examination of officers who have completed the course in the post school, and will return to his station (Fort Howard, Md.) upon completion of the duty. (April 14, D.E.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGAN.

First Lieut. William K. McCue, 1st Inf., will report to Col. William M. Wallace, 15th Cav., president of the Army retiring board at the War Department for examination. (April 25, W.D.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

So much of par. 7, S.O. 32, April 8, 1904, W.D., as assigns 1st Lieut. Charles L. Woodhouse to Co. C, 4th Inf., is amended so as to assign him to Company H of that regiment. (April 11, W.D.)

Leave for four days, to take effect on or about April 15, 1904, is granted Capt. Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf., recruiting officer. (April 13, W.D.)

##### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Leave for two months, to take effect about May 5, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Asa L. Singleton, 5th Inf. (April 9, D.E.)

##### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

We have received a neatly printed roster of the non-commissioned officers of the 7th U.S. Infantry, commanded by Col. Daniel Cornman on duty in the Philippines, with date of warrants. The names of the regimental non-commissioned staff with date of warrant are: Sergeant major, Albert Younglof, Nov. 11, 1902; Q.M. sergeant, John Elliott, May 31, 1899; color sergeants, George Rupp, Aug. 1, 1902; William A. Murphy, Sept. 7, 1903; battalion sergeant majors, John J. Gilhooly, Dec. 22, 1901; Michael Barrett, Nov. 11, 1902; Fred L. Gerlach, Feb. 29, 1903; chief musician, William G. B. Erdmann, June 3, 1901; principal musician, George A. Westphalinger, Aug. 23, 1902; drum major, James J. Clark, July 5, 1903. There are 12 1st sergeants, 62 sergeants and 73 corporals, and the seniors in each of these grades, with date of warrant is as follows: First Sergt. James O'Connor, Co., Dec. 4, 1898; Sergt. George W. Benson, Co. A, May 9, 1899; Corp. John Cookstein, Co. K, Feb. 29, 1902. The stations of the regiment are given below: Headquarters, field, staff and band, Santa Mesa Garrison, Manila; Cos. A, B, C, and D, Santa Mesa Garrison, Manila; Cos. E, F, G and H, Malabon Islands, Laguna de Bay; Co. I, Mariveles, Bataan; Co. K, San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite; Cos. L and M, Malabon Island, Laguna de Bay.

##### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 8th Inf. (April 8, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Jennings B. Wilson, 8th Inf., to take effect upon his arrival in the United States from service in Alaska. (April 8, W.D.)

Capt. Leon S. Roudiez, 25th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department. (April 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. Linwood E. Hanson, 26th Inf., will proceed from Fort Ringgold, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, with a view to his appointment as adjutant, 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry. (April 4, D.T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 5, 1904, is granted Chaplain George D. Rice, 25th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (March 30, D. Lakes.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. William G. Murchison, 8th Inf. (April 11, W.D.)

##### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect between May 1 and 15, 1904, is granted Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf. (April 13, D.E.)

##### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Leave for thirty days, to take effect on or about April 10, 1904, is granted Chaplain George C. Stull, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (April 7, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about May 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Harry R. Lee, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (April 5, D. Mo.)

##### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Capt. John R. M. Taylor, 14th Inf., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet in Washington, vice Major Samuel W. Dunning, A.A.G., relieved. (April 12, W.D.)

##### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Major Chase W. Kennedy, 16th Inf., is assigned to station at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and assume command of the battalion of his regiment there stationed. (April 12, At Div.)

Lieut. Col. Leven C. Allen, 16th Inf., now at Fort Slo-

cum, N.Y., will upon the arrival of Major Kennedy, proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (April 12, At Div.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

So much of par. 8, S.O. 32, April 8, 1904, W.D., as transfers Capt. Arthur Cranston to Co. F, 17th Inf., is amended so as to transfer him to Co. K of that regiment. (April 11, W.D.)

##### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

First Lieut. Chase Doster, 21st Inf., will assume charge, under the direction of the Quartermaster General of the Army, of quartermaster's construction work at Fort Lincoln, N.D., relieving 1st Lieut. William P. Kitts, 21st Inf., of that duty. (April 12, W.D.)

##### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

The following transfers are made in the 26th Infantry: Capt. David J. Baker, Jr., from Co. D to Co. E; Capt. George D. Arrowsmith, from Co. E to Co. D. (April 11, W.D.)

The following transfers are made in the 26th Infantry: Capt. Albert C. Dalton from Co. G to Co. H; Capt. Warren S. Barlow from Co. H to Co. G. (April 13, W.D.)

##### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

First Lieut. W. H. Patterson, 28th Inf., is hereby assigned to duty as quartermaster and acting ordnance and signal officer of the department rifle range camp, Point Bonita, Cal. (S.O. No. 67, Dept. Cal. March 23, 1904.)

The leave granted Capt. Thomas A. Pearce, adjutant, 28th Inf., is extended two months. (April 12, W.D.)

##### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

The leave granted Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., is extended two months. (April 13, W.D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., from the 19th Inf. to 18th Inf., Co. K; Capt. Arthur Cranston from the 18th Inf. to the 17th Inf., Co. F. (April 8, W.D.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., from the 19th Inf. to the 8th Inf., Co. G; Capt. James M. Graham from the 8th Inf. to the 19th Inf., Co. H. Captain Johnson will join the company to which he is transferred. (April 8, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Peter Leary, Jr., A.C., Capt. Elmer J. Wallace, A.C., and 1st Lieut. John M. Dunn, A.C., is convened and will meet at Fort Hancock, N.J., to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. August Plaszek, 95th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Artillery Corps, junior grade. (April 8, D.E.)

Boards of officers constituted as hereinafter set forth are appointed to meet on May 3, 1904, at the respective stations designated for the mental and physical examination of such candidates for admission to the Military Academy as may be authorized to appear before them: At Fort Warren, Mass.: Capt. Samuel A. Kephart, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Thornburgh, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John L. Roberts, Jr., A.C.; 1st Lieut. Leonard T. Waldron, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Paul D. Bunker, A.C.

At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.: Major Joseph T. Clarke, surg.; Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Wiley P. Mangum, Jr., 15th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Scott Baker, A.C.; Contract Surg. Frederick D. Branch.

At Fort Jay, N.Y.: Major John L. Phillips, surg.; Capt. John K. Miller, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. LaRue Christie, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George H. Crabtree, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Walter H. Johnson, 8th Inf.

At Fort Porter, N.Y.: Capt. Harry M. Hallock, asst. surg.; Capt. La Roy S. Upton, 1st Inf.; Capt. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. William R. Leonard, 1st Inf.

At Fort McHenry, Md.: Capt. Otho W. B. Farr, A.C.; Capt. James P. Brady, A.C.; Capt. Edward R. Schreiner, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Spencer M. Bowman, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Lewis Turtle, A.C.

At Fort Thomas, Ky.: Major William J. Wakeman, surg.; Capt. John W. Barker, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Rufus B. Clark, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. Edmund B. Iglehart, 3d Inf.

At Fort McPherson, Ga.: Major William W. Gray, surg.; Capt. Thomas F. Maginnis, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Louis Solellac, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, 16th Inf.; Contract Surg. Francis H. Holiday.

Major Francis J. Ives, surg.; Capt. Lucien G. Berry, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. George T. Perkins, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Edward J. Moran, 27th Inf.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo.: Major William B. Banister, surg.; Capt. James B. Hughes, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John Watson, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Milton, 4th Cav.; Contract Surg. Merton A. Probst.

At Fort Logan, Colo.: Capt. Charles L. Bent, 30th Inf.; Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 30th inf.; 1st Lieut. William E. Vose, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. George E. Goodrich, 30th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 30th Inf.

At Jackson Barracks, La.: Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., A.C.; 1st Lieut. John J. Reilly, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Samuel D. McAllister, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Andrew W. Jackson, A.C.; Contract Surg. George W. Daywalt.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Capt. Paul F. Straub, asst. surg.; Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James F. Edwards, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Upton Birnie, Jr., A.C.; 2d Lieut. John R. McGinness, 6th Inf.

At Fort Snelling, Minn.: Major Euclid B. Frick, surg.; Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Tefft, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. Ben F. Ristine, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Homer N. Preston, 21st Inf.

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas: Major Charles F. Mason, surg.; Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, asst. surg.; Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fred C. Doyle, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav.

At Fort Logan, Colo.: Major Henry O. Perley, surg.; Capt. George C. Saffarans, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William M. Bispham, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Fred Van S. Chamberlain, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Clark Lynn, 2d Inf.

At Fort Harrison, Mont.: Capt. William R. Dashiell, 24th Inf.; Capt. George A. Skinner, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John B. Sanford, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles F. Severson, 24th Inf.; Contract Surg. Robert E. Sievers.

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.: Major William Stephenson, surg.; Capt. John T. Nance, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward P. Rockhill, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Pressley K. Brice, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Edward M. Shinkle, A.C.

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash.: Major Rudolph G. Ebert, surg.; Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Morse, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Raymond H. Fenner, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Reuben C. Taylor, 19th Inf.

The examinations will be conducted in accordance with instructions which will be furnished the boards by the superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy. (April 12, W.D.)

A board of officers will meet at Fort Warren, Mass., April 19, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Charles B. Wickins, 95th Co., C.A., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Samuel A. Kephart, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Leonard T. Waldron, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, A.C. (April 14, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., April 19, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Frank J. Warren, 51st Co., C.A., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Fox Conner, A.C.; 1st Lieut. John W. Kilbreth, Jr., A.C.; 1st Lieut. Louis E. Bennett, A.C.; Q.M. (April 14, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Totten, N.Y., April 19, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Charles W. Fyfe, 54th Co., C.A., (Torpedo Company), for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Richmond P. Davis, A.C.;

Capt. William M. Cruikshank, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Arthur T. Balentine, A.C., Q.M. (April 14, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Porter, N.Y., April 19, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Millard L. McClinton (Artillery) General Recruiting Service, for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail for the board: Major George Bell, Jr., 1st Inf.; Capt. LeRoy S. Upton, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, 1st Inf. (April 14, D.E.)

#### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, April 12. Detail for the court: Col. Walter T. Duggan, 1st Inf.; Major F. J. Ives, surg.; Major Robert N. Getty, 1st Inf.; Major William L. Buck, 3d Inf.; Major Charles R. Tyler, 27th Inf.; Major Charles G. Woodward, A.C.; Capt. Thomas W. Griffith, 27th Inf.; Capt. William M. Swaine, 1st Inf.; Capt. Lucien G. Berry, A.C.; Capt. William M. Crofton, commissary, 1st Inf.; Capt. James T. Moore, adjutant, 27th Inf.; Capt. Mathew E. Saville, 27th Inf.; Capt. Charles F. Crain, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James M. Kimbrough, Jr., 27th Inf., judge advocate. (March 31, D.L.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men upon their own application will be placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Major Washington Ward, 18 Inf.; Chief Musician Clarence L. Jones, 23d Inf. (April 8, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Post Commissary Sergt. Patrick Kenally, Q.M. Sergt. William Wilkes, 24th Inf., 1st Sergt. John Zimney, Co. B, 1st Inf. (April 11, W.D.)

#### MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet Frederick A. Prince, fourth class, U.S.M.A., is accepted. (April 12, W.D.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Lieut. Col. Thos. C. Woodbury, 13th Inf., promoted colonel, rank March 29, 1904, to 3d Inf.

Major George H. Roach, 28th Inf., promoted lieutenant colonel, rank March 29, 1904, to 20th Inf.

Major H. C. Bowen, 12th Inf., promoted lieutenant colonel, rank March 29, 1904, to 13th Inf.

Capt. Thomas W. Griffith, 27th Inf., promoted major, rank March 29, 1904, to 25th Inf.

Capt. George W. Melver, 7th Inf., promoted major, rank March 29, 1904, to 12th Inf.

First Lieut. Carl A. Martin, 25th Inf., promoted captain, rank Jan. 20, 1904, to 8th Inf.

First Lieut. Mark Wheeler, 27th, promoted captain, rank Jan. 20, 1904, to 16th Inf.

First Lieut. George D. Arrowsmith, 26th Inf., promoted captain, rank Jan. 24, 1904, to 26th Inf., Co. E.

First Lieut. G. Souard Turner, 10th Inf., promoted captain, rank Feb. 16, 1904, to 7th Inf., Co. A.

First Lieut. Ivers W. Leonard, 2d Inf., promoted captain, rank March 29, 1904, 11th Inf., Co. L.

First Lieut. Philip E. M. Walker, 3d Inf., promoted captain, rank March 29, 1904, 12th Inf., Co. C.

Second Lieut. Ira F. Fravel, 54th Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Jan. 20, 1904, to 19th Inf., Co. H.

Second Lieut. Ned M. Green, 25th Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Jan. 20, 1904, to 25th Inf., Co. B.

Second Lieut. William C. Stone, 5d Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Jan. 24, 1904, to 25th Inf., Co. C.

Second Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, 23d Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Jan. 23, 1904, to 22d Inf.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Leonard, 20th Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Jan. 28, 1904, to 7th Inf., Co. E.

Second Lieut. Franklin P. Jackson, 29th Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Feb. 15, 1904, to 2d Inf., Co. C.

Second Lieut. John S. Chambers, 12th Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Feb. 26, 1904, to 3d Inf., Co. E.

Second Lieut. James Regan, Jr., 14th Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank March 2, 1904, to 14th Inf., Co. G.

Second Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank March 19, 1904, to 26th Inf., Co. F.

Second Lieut. John Randolph, 20th Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank March 29, 1904, to 10th Inf., Co. L.

Second Lieut. Harry Graham, 2d Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank March 29, 1904, to 27th Inf., Co. I.

Major Griffith will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of California, for assignment to a station and the station to which he may be assigned. Major Melver will join the 12th Infantry. Captains Wheeler and Leonard will join their respective companies. Captain Martin will report by letter to his regimental commander for assignment to a company and to join same. Lieutenants Jackson, Chambers, Allen, Randolph, and Graham will join their respective companies. Lieutenant Moss will join the 22d Infantry. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (April 11, W.D.)

#### VARIOUS ORDERS.

Asst. Adjutant Gen. E. R. Hills in a communication to Major General Corbin, dated April 11, says: "The Chief of Staff directs that Artillery district commanders within your division be advised that for the purpose of artillery practice at mortar batteries, difference charts will be constructed for each pit, the directing point being at the center of the battery, and that these instructions apply to target practice only and do not commit the Chief of Artillery to the approval of any scheme for the tactical use of mortar fire."

#### U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Shanghai April 7.

BUFORD—Arrived at Manila April 12.

DIX—Sailed from San Francisco March 29 for Manila.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from Manila March 26 for New York.

LISCOM—At Manila permanently.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco April 1 for Manila.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., March 15 for San Francisco, where she was due April 15.

SHERMAN—Arrived at Manila March 28. To sail for San Francisco April 15.

SIMMONS—At New York.

THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco March 14. To sail for Manila April 20.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., April 10, 1904.

Miss Catherine Carnahan's Easter party on Monday was the most entertaining event the juvenile portion of the garrison has known for a long time. The usual children's games were in full blast when the plans of the mother of the little hostess were somewhat upset by someone pulling down the portieres which had hidden the tempting decorated table in the dining room. As a result refreshments were served a half hour in advance of the regular time, for the interest in games fled at sight of the numerous ducks and chickens which were so cunningly arranged upon the table. Over twenty-five little folks had their charming little hostess good-bye at five-thirty, returning to their homes with reports of a "most perfectly lovely time."

Mrs. Borden entertained the ladies' whist club on Easter Monday, the members of the club all being present with the exception of Mrs. Snyder who was absent in New York. The usual four course luncheon was



served on the large mahogany table decorated with some of the handsomest drawn work to be seen in this part of the country. Mrs. Borden made her collection many years ago while Lieutenant Colonel Borden was serving near the Mexican border, and many of the designs cannot now be duplicated. The drawn work, together with the entire set of china on which the luncheon was served and which was hand painted by Mrs. Borden herself, made the table doubly attractive. The floral decorations were of pink carnations. Miss Mabel Martin, one of the most charming of the society girls of Plattsgurg, was invited in Mrs. Snyder's absence. The usual game was enjoyed after the luncheon.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Burt entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Lieut. Francis C. Endicott. Those present were Lieutenants Price, Duke, Nolan, Brown and Endicott. Mrs. Burt is one of the regimental brides and she proved a delightful hostess.

Chaplain George H. Jones filled the pulpit of the Rev. Mr. Robertson of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Plattsgurg on Sunday last. Many of the officers and ladies of the garrison, as well as many of the enlisted men, attended the service, which was very ably conducted as evidenced by the many complimentary remarks of the city congregation. Chaplain Jones has done much for the betterment of the condition of the enlisted men of the 5th, both intellectually and morally. His post school is in most excellent condition.

Capt. Robert Field has gone on a well-earned two months' leave to visit his parents, Lieut. Col. Edward Field, U.S.A., returned, and Mrs. Field, Major and Mrs. Snyder have returned from their trip to Washington, Gettysburg and New York. During their absence they visited the Major's parents at Gettysburg. Miss Ezekiel has returned to New York after her visit to her sister, Mrs. C. C. Clark.

The trust formerly reposed by many of the officers in foreign servants was sadly shaken last week when Major Fremont's Japanese servant disappeared in company with some of the Major's possessions, and "David," a Hindu boy, brought home from Kandy, Isle of Ceylon, by Lieutenant Wilson. The Hindu boy also went away with many of his master's possessions.

Capt. E. T. Hartmann entertained at dinner last week Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Clark, Mrs. Rafferty, Miss Ezekiel and Dr. Woodbury. Captain Hartmann is a popular society man and he showed himself a most entertaining host in his elegantly furnished bachelor quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. J. Morley Campbell gave another of their delightful dinners in honor of Miss Elizabeth Parker of New Britain, Conn., who is visiting in the post. Those present were Miss Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul W. Beck and Lieut. Otho E. Michaelis.

The informal hop given at the club on Saturday night was well attended, it being the first one given since Lieut. the hops being suspended during that period.

Mrs. William F. Martin entertained informally on Friday night the Misses Glenn, Squires and Lieutenant Williams. Her niece, Mrs. Johnstone, returns soon to Miss Butts' school in Norwich, Conn.

The friends of Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, formerly a major in this regiment, are congratulating him on his recent promotion. Colonel Bowen has spent almost all his military service in the 5th Infantry, never having left the regiment until after its return from the Philippines last September, when he transferred to the 11th Infantry knowing that he would be absent on his present recruiting detail during the remainder of his majority. Colonel Bowen acted in both civil and military capacities in Abra Province, Luzon, after and during the insurrection, and proved himself as efficient an officer as he was on the plains during the Indian campaigns. As soon as a vacancy occurs the Colonel's friends are hopeful that "El Gobernador Civil de Abra" may return to the 5th.

#### FORT MISSOULA.

Fort Missoula, Mont., April 7, 1904.

The snow at last is disappearing from the prairies around the fort and slowly fading from the foothills. The weather though keeps cool and blustery and spring seems a long way off.

On April 6 occurred the first formation of the battalion for the purpose of presenting medals won in the department competition at Fort Sheridan, Ill., last August. Lieut. E. L. Reins, Sergt. Emmett Hawkins and Sergt. George Powell were the lucky ones so decorated. Sergeant Hawkins has made an enviable reputation by his shooting, and besides being presented with an Army bronze medal and a department gold medal, he is the proud possessor of the Dryden Trophy won at Sea Girl last August.

The school work, both for the officers and enlisted men, is finished for this season. This is the closing of the second year's post school for the enlisted men and brought forth many pleasing results. There has been an average attendance of between 60 and 70 men. The closing examinations showed careful attention to their studies and a thoroughness of detail hardly expected in so young an institution. Graduating exercises were held in the post gymnasium on the evening of April 4. Essays were read by the seven men completing the course and certificates of proficiency distributed by Major Z. W. Torrey.

Major Torrey leaves Saturday on his inspecting tour of the National Guard of Montana. He expects to be absent two weeks.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. V. Packer returned April 3 from a three months' leave spent at Trenton, N.J.

Mrs. Marie S. Alford, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Marguerite, left to-day on an extended visit to San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Alford's brother, Major Robert R. Stevens, is chief quartermaster of that division.

Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell of Fort Harrison, Mont., spent several days in the garrison recently. They were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Cabanis.

By reason of his promotion, Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. Ralls expect to leave shortly.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 11, 1904.

Major and Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick entertained Saturday evening at dinner. Among the guests were Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Schumm, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Miss Hastings and Mr. Felon Nicholson.

A straw ride and supper was enjoyed by a number of young people of the post on Wednesday evening. The party was chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey and those in attendance were Misses Wagner, Burbank, Nickerson, Mears, and Capt. W. K. Naylor, Lieuts. R. S. Bamberger, D. Van Voorhis, H. Young, H. C. M. Supplee and R. B. Calvert.

Mrs. W. S. Haskell entertained the student officers' wives' card club Thursday afternoon. The first prizes were awarded to Mrs. E. R. Coppock, Miss Margaret Wagner and the consolation to Mrs. J. J. Boniface. The next meeting will be with Mrs. William Elliott.

Capt. and Mrs. George C. Martin entertained friends Friday evening with a hop supper.

The engagement is announced of Miss May Nickerson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Nickerson, of Eureka, California, and sister of Captain and Mrs. Herbert Deakney of Fort Leavenworth, to Lieut. Nathaniel E. Bower, Corps of Engineers.

Mrs. Nellis of Topeka, Kansas, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Van Deusen, returned to her home on Monday. While here she was the guest of honor at a

card party given by Mrs. Van Deusen on Saturday evening.

Lieut. J. H. Page gave a hop supper Friday evening to the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snyder, Miss Grace McGonigle, Mrs. A. Cochran, Major Boughton and Captain Williams.

The marriage of Dr. Percival Walter Darrah and Miss Bertha Theophil took place at Faribault, Minn., at noon Saturday, April 9. Dr. Darrah is a brother of Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, now stationed in the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. Flieger entertained with cards on Saturday evening for the Misses Richardson of St. Joseph, Mo. The prizes were won by Miss Wagner and Miss Burbank. Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. McCaskey entertained friends at dinner Thursday evening in compliment to their cousin, Lieut. Garrison McCaskey.

The Misses Richardson of St. Joseph, Mo., were guests of Capt. and Mrs. C. A. F. Flieger for the hop Friday evening. Mrs. Bell of Shelbyville, Ky., mother of General Bell, is the guest of her son. She will remain here several months. There was a prairie fire in the field south of the lake Monday morning, April 4. A guard kept it from destroying fences and from spreading.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Winterburn announce the birth of a son April 6.

Medals were received at the post on Friday, April 8, for Captain Poore, Lieut. K. T. Smith and Sergeant MacLane, all of the 6th Infantry, who won them in the Department of the Missouri annual rifle competition last year.

The 3d Battalion, 6th Infantry, finished gallery practice Thursday. The team of Company I made the highest average. Private Guleschow and Corporal Tuttle made the best individual records.

Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick has been staying several days in the city with her sister, Mrs. Samuel Holmes Wilson, whose son John is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., April 9, 1904.

Mrs. Christopher C. Augur, widow of Colonel Augur, at one time commander of the Department of the Platte, was in Omaha last week on her way West. With her daughter, Mrs. G. B. Russell, she has been visiting her son, Col. Jacob A. Augur, who is in command at Fort Robinson, Neb. Percy Silver, 30th Inf., has been relieved from further treatment at the U.S. General Hospital Presidio of San Francisco.

Mrs. Lyman and Miss Mount of Omaha, Miss Mercedes Lowe of Fort Crook, Capt. Charles W. Castle, Lieutenants Keller and Lawton occupied a box at Boyd's Tuesday evening to see the Bostonians in "The Sirenade."

Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commander of the Department of the Missouri, with his staff, was right royally welcomed to Omaha at a complimentary dinner tendered at the Commercial Club Tuesday night and participated in by about one hundred of the leading business and professional men of Omaha. The dinner, service and decorations were elaborate. To the rear of the toastmaster, speaker and guests of the evening was arranged a tented field with bivouac fires, stacked guns and all the simulation of reality. Down in the center of the rooms a camp fire glowed, surmounted by an Army pot pendant from three stacked muskets. A quartet of colored singers from behind an arras shared the musical program with the orchestra. Those who were guests of the evening were General Wint, Major C. R. Noyes, Major J. E. Sawyer, Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, Capt. John R. Lynch, Major J. A. Watrous, Lieut. Col. J. C. Muhlenberg, Capt. W. G. Doane, Col. C. B. Byrne, Capt. Frank A. Cook, Lieut. W. L. Karnes and Capt. Charles S. Wallace.

Major G. R. Cecil returned to the garrison April 9 after a month's absence inspecting the State militia of Illinois.

The card club was entertained Friday evening by Miss Margaret Castle, Capt. Charles W. Castle and Capt. Frank A. Wilcox. The prizes were won by Mrs. Carleton. Captain Stogsdall, Mr. William Murphy and Lieutenant Carleton.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 12, 1904.

We have had a very busy and eventful week. The Easter holiday brought many visitors to the post, and the list of entertainments of various kinds is a long one. The officers gave a hop in Cullum hall on Friday evening at which many visitors were present. Mrs. Greble gave a dance for the young people on Saturday afternoon in Cullum hall, and in the evening the cadet's Easter hop was held there. The following were among the many young ladies participating: The Misses Lusk, Magruder, Clagett, Yates, Bowley, Cushing, the Misses Dowd, Misses Jennings, Pollock, Gleason, Wey, Bradley, Martin, Perrin, Jessie Thomas, Damon, Robinson, Mathews, Arkoff, Beach, Frost, Moore, O'Donnell, the Misses Ware, the Misses Willey, the Misses Yates, the Misses Mosley, the Misses Hubbard, the Misses Adler, Misses Catchings, Scemple, Dusenberry, Blanche Carson, Bartlett, Bellamy, Starke, Barber, Babbitt, Price, Rogers, Storm, Buffinton, Barton, Ranney, Bronson, Scott, Wallace, Ladd, Ahrens, Eyles, Fuller, Crystall, Dye and Woodberry.

The first baseball game of the season was played on Saturday afternoon with the Union College nine. The weather cast a somewhat dampening effect upon the enthusiasm of the spectators at the close of the game, but as it had resulted in a victory for West Point, they were well content. The score was 4-0. Batteries—Lane, Albright, Hackett, Fern and Easton.

The game scheduled for Saturday of the present week, April 16, will be played with the team from the University of Pennsylvania.

On every side is heard the most enthusiastic appreciation of Cadet Honeycutt's brilliant showing in the fencing contest this year. The fact that this talent was developed at West Point adds to the pride which the institution feels in his success. His record of this year is unprecedented.

On Sunday morning in Cullum hall and again on Sunday evening in the cadet chapel at the meeting of the Y.M.C.A. Father Huntington addressed the cadets and others. He is a clergyman of the Episcopal church, a member of the Order of the Holy Cross.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 12, 1904.

Easter week opened with a brilliant bal poudré Monday night in the administration building. The patronesses were Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts and Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley. Beautiful costumes, fair young faces, dazzling uniforms and inspiring music combined to make the affair one of the most enjoyable dances of the season.

Major Montgomery M. Macomb, General Staff, is spending several weeks here in connection with the new school order soon to be issued.

On Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Curtis G. Rorebeck entertained at a charming dinner Miss Eleanor Painter, Mrs. Lucy Brown, Lieut. Frank C. Jewell and Lieut. Moses R. Ross.

Two splendid games of baseball were played this week. Wednesday the officers played the 73d Company, Coast Art. and won by a score of 7 to 5. Great excitement was evoked everywhere for this is the first time this season the officers have won over the enlisted men. Saturday the post officers and school officers played again. In the third inning Capt. Percy P. Bishop's arm gave out, so Lieut. B. D. Embick took the pitcher's box and

did good work. The score was in favor of the school officers.

Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley is visiting Mrs. Lundeen, wife of Major John A. Lundeen, in Baltimore. Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts spent last week in Washington. Mrs. John D. Parrette returned Sunday morning after a delightful visit to friends in Washington.

Mrs. Clarence Smith left Tuesday night for Baltimore, where she will take special treatment at Johns Hopkins hospital for troubles contracted in the Philippines.

Miss Biddle of Detroit is visiting her sister and brother-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. John D. Barrette.

Capt. Percy P. Bishop and Capt. Alfred A. Starbird left Monday night for New London, Conn., where they will act as ushers at the wedding on Wednesday of Capt. Richard H. McMaster.

Lieut. Francis H. Lincoln is attracting much interest here by his recently announced engagement, to Miss Clarke of Delaware City, Del. Miss Clarke is one of the most attractive girls of Delaware City and will receive a hearty welcome into Army life. The wedding is to take place in June.

Capt. James W. McAndrew and wife were here several days last week.

At the Y.M.C.A. Thursday evening the members were greatly amused by a mock trial. There is always "something doing" there to make the leisure hours of the soldiers pass pleasantly.

Capt. and Mrs. Clint C. Hearn have cards out for a reception Wednesday, the 13th, to meet the new commanding officer and his wife, Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts.

Lieut. Percy L. Jones, assistant surgeon, who has reported for duty here, received a hearty welcome back, as he made many friends while stationed here last fall.

A jolly party went on the quartermaster's tug Reno to see the launching of the Virginia at Newport News. The tug left the wharf at twelve, returning at two. The day was perfect, luncheon served on board, and everyone pronounced it a fine outing.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 12, 1904.

Mrs. Charles G. Woodward entertained a number of ladies of the garrison at luncheon.

Col. and Mrs. Whittall are on a visit to friends in the East, and Lieutenant Colonel Yae-man is commanding the post.

Mrs. Seville and Seigel entertained the Card Club in a most elegant manner.

A ball and supper was tendered the 5th Infantry officers by the old garrison.

Capt. and Mrs. Berry, A.C., entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Gageby, of Pittsburg.

The Highland Park Club gave a reception, dancing and supper in honor of the garrison, it was attended by over forty people from the post all of the officers being in full dress.

Miss Marion Newcomb accompanied by Miss Aldrich, of New York, visited her parents Capt. and Mrs. Newcomb, A.C., during the Easter holidays.

Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb gave an elaborate tea which was largely attended.

The officers of the 5th Infantry have organized an amusement club, a hop is to be given each week and a ball once a month.

Mrs. Sergeant, of St. Paul, was a visitor to Mrs. J. B. W. Corey, A.C., during the month.

Capt. and Mrs. Bates, 27th Inf., are being visited by the parents of the former.

Chaplain Vattmann, 11th Cav., has returned from a trip to Porto Rico.

Major Ives, M.D., entertained the children of the post at a waffle luncheon.

It is very much regretted that promotion will deprive the 5th Infantry of the presence of Major and Mrs. Griffith.

Mrs. H. C. Merriam, A.C., gave a birthday party for her little daughter, Charlotte.

Chaplain Rice, 27th Inf., accompanied by Mrs. Rice, is on a month's leave.

Captain Seville's company of the 5th Infantry has started a separate mess in the barracks, needless to remark, to the great pleasure of the company.

Miss Gageby has returned to the East after a pleasant visit to friends here.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 11, 1904.

The bachelors of the post gave a Welsh rarebit and a dance at the bachelor quarters Saturday evening, April 9. A large number of the officers and ladies were present.

Capt. R. C. Langdon, 3d Inf., lectured before the officers of the local battalion and staff of the 4th Regiment, Ohio National Guard, Wednesday evening, April 7. The lecture was the regular Wednesday night officer's school of the 4th, and is held in their armory in Columbus. Captain Langdon lectured on "Military Topography and Map Reading."

Wednesday evening, April 5, the officers of the 3d and the 27th gave a delightful hop and supper at the post hall. A large number of guests were present and the event was a success.

Two baseball teams have been formed from the battalions of the 3d and 27th and great interest is shown.

Nearly all the officers and ladies of the post attended Thursday evening, April 7, a benefit performance of "Mrs. Jack," played by some of the popular society people of Columbus.

The officers and ladies of the 3d stationed here are making preparations for their trip to Alaska. The 3d will, however, spend a month at the Ohio State target range before departing.

The card club of the post played high-five at the residence of Mrs. Crain. Two choice prizes were awarded. The tennis courts of the post are being repaired and will soon be in fine condition.

#### PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth, Va., April 12, 1904.

Bids are out for an enormous rifle range to be constructed in this navy yard over on St. Helena Island. Some objections, however, have been made because of the proximity to Norfolk and Portsmouth for fear a stray rifle ball may run amuck about those two cities.

The cutting away of the Naval Hospital point is progressing rapidly, and there continues the same squabble as to the disposition of the mud. Medical Director Persons objects to its being deposited in his flower garden, and the harbor commissioners look unfavorably upon the idea of dumping it in Hampton Roads. Admiral Harrington is very popular down here, and tries to accommodate every one so far as his duties allow. There is a discussion going on between the proprietors of a fertilizer company and the city council of Portsmouth about the reconstruction of their factory just outside the navy yard gate. This factory was burnt down about four months ago and the proprietors have not, up to this time, removed the remains which produce a most sickening odor throughout the navy yard and station.

Both the admiral and the surgeon of the yard have protested against this nuisance without avail. It still hangs up in the courts, and with the coming warm weather a very irritable condition is being created between the navy company and the public and navy yard people. All this section is now looking forward to the Jamestown Tri-centennial in 1907. Property in this vicinity is going up accordingly.



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At the last meeting of the Board of Ordnance and For-  
tifications of the Army an allotment of \$1,620 was  
made to enable tests to be made with the Army 3-inch  
and 10-inch guns for the purpose of determining the  
limiting angles of blast and shock upon troops in adja-  
cent emplacements. These tests will be of the greatest  
importance, and may have the effect of completely chang-  
ing the relative positions of all the guns of these cali-  
bers mounted in the coast fortifications. The board also  
made allotment of \$3,638 for the purchase of one 15-  
pounder semi-automatic gun and mount from the United  
States Rapid Fire and Ordnance Company, for competi-  
tion with similar guns from other ordnance concerns.  
An allotment of \$225 was made by the board for the  
purchase of a quantity of meteorite aluminum for trial.  
It is claimed by the manufacturers of this material that  
it has a great superiority over steel and tin for the man-  
ufacture of tin cups, bits, etc., for the Army, inasmuch  
as it is lighter and non-corrosive.

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**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**

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SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1904.

**TRAGEDY ON THE MISSOURI.**

The shock of horror which the frightful accident on  
the battleship Missouri sent to the heart of every patri-  
otic American was immediately followed by a thrill of  
ineffable pride in the dauntless heroism which distin-  
guished the conduct of the survivors of that appalling  
tragedy. Turning from the mute victims, whose lives  
were destroyed almost in an instant, to their more for-  
tunate comrades, we find every man at his post, cool-  
headed, alert and eager to sacrifice himself to save oth-  
ers. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the recent naval  
experience of any nation, in peace or war, has presented  
a finer example of real heroism than the conduct of the  
Missouri's commander, Captain Cowles, in rushing into  
the turret of death and bearing out a dying member of  
the fated gun crew. That fearless act, a repetition of  
which was prevented only by the earnest protest of his  
subordinate officers, discloses the spirit which animated  
every survivor on board the ship, from her commander  
down to the enlisted men, and it gives added lustre to  
the honor and heroism of American naval officers and  
sailors. The loss of the gallant young officers and men  
who perished on the Missouri is irreparable and amounts  
to little less than a national calamity, but for the acci-  
dent itself there is a certain compensation in that it  
has again demonstrated to the world that in time of  
peril, on ship or shore, in peace or war, the officers and  
men of the United States Navy have cool heads and stout  
hearts and do not fear to die for their fellows. That  
demonstration, costly as it has been in the present case,  
will be contemplated with solemn pride by every true-  
hearted citizen of the Republic.

As for the causes of the explosion on the Missouri and  
the responsibility—if there was any—for the dreadful  
results that followed, we may be assured that they will  
be investigated as fully and impartially as they should  
be. Justice alike to the living and the dead requires that  
all ascertainable facts concerning the accident shall be  
brought out and dispassionately considered in the light  
of truth and reason. Until the results of such an inves-  
tigation are available it is useless to speculate upon  
questions of cause or responsibility. But in the mean-  
time, it should be kept in mind that our Navy, like the  
navies of other countries, is experimenting with deadly  
forces which are only partly understood, and that, too,  
under conditions which science has not fully mastered.  
The modern battleship is normally a vast floating ma-  
chine shop, but she carries within her hull enormous  
stores of explosives which a spark due to friction or de-  
fective insulation might in a second transform into a  
volcano of death and destruction. Whether the explosion  
in the Missouri's turret had its origin in some unsolved  
problem of temperatures or mechanics, whether it was  
due to some error in handling of guns or ammunition or  
whether its real cause is beyond the reach of our present  
scientific knowledge are questions which none but the  
foolhardy would attempt to determine in advance of an  
expert official inquiry. For the present it is sufficient  
to know that the gun crews, both officers and men, of  
the Missouri, were thoroughly efficient, alert and zealous  
to excel. Their work has been performed intelligently  
and with increasing skill, and has constantly manifested  
a laudable spirit of emulation. If these facts are given  
the consideration they deserve the fair presumption is



that the explosion was not due to culpability on the part of individuals.

The accident on the Missouri is only one of a series which has attended the development of modern warships, modern ordnance and high explosives. These accidents are among the penalties of naval greatness, and they are common to all navies. Since the sinking of the Victoria of the British navy by the Camperdown in 1893, hardly a nation that has undertaken the creation of an armored fleet has escaped serious disasters to ships and men. It was less than a month ago that one of England's submarine boats while maneuvering off Portsmouth was struck by a merchant ship and sunk, with the consequent loss of her entire crew of two officers and nine men. During the maneuvers of the Home Squadron of the British navy last fall a full dozen of warships including several first class battleships and cruisers suffered accidents more or less severe that compelled them to dock for repairs. Only a few days ago the French torpedo-boat destroyer Sarbacane, while engaged in practice, was struck by a torpedo from another vessel of her flotilla and so badly injured that she will have to be placed out of commission, and a little while before that the French cruisers Cassard and Leon Gambetta were seriously damaged, both by grounding. These instances, taken at random, are cited merely to show that accidents to naval vessels are at least as frequent in foreign fleets as in our own, and that the losses they involve must be counted among the unavoidable vicissitudes of naval progress. We have had our share, but no more than our share of them, and shall doubtless have others as our Navy increases, but we shall not halt in our naval policy because human genius is not capable of absolutely eliminating the possibility of accidents. Every mishap, great or small, is a powerful incentive to increased vigilance. Every life lost on the Missouri places a sacred obligation of greater alertness upon every member of the Service, and thus by placing before officers and men a high example of sacrifice and devotion to duty the personnel of the Navy is steadfastly advancing to a standard of efficiency, discipline and courage unparalleled in the navies of the world. On the day of the explosion the Missouri Russia lost a splendid battleship, the Petropavlovsk and her commander, the fighting genius of her navy, Admiral Makaroff, together with Admiral Molas and upwards of 700 officers and men, at Port Arthur. Her officers and men went to death bravely, as becomes true heroes, and their fate is incomparably the most tragic event thus far in the great drama of the war in the Far East. Yet their passing was no more heroic nor any more worthy of honor than that of the splendid young officers and men who in the flame-scourged turret of the Missouri offered up the last supreme sacrifice of duty to the flag they loved.

#### FOR A NAVY GENERAL BOARD.

The Secretary of the Navy on April 11 made a statement before the House Committee on Naval Affairs relative to the bill to authorize the Secretary to constitute a general board for such general military duties as he may direct. Mr. Moody explained, to begin with, that his recommendation did not contemplate any change in the present organization of the Navy, but that it was intended merely to supplement that organization. "The official head of the Navy under the President," he continued, "is and always will be a civilian. He is responsible not only to the President, but to Congress and to the country for the administration of the naval establishment. If there comes to be inefficiency and dishonesty and waste, and if there comes to be any great blunder, he alone is going to be held responsible. It will not be of any use for him to say, 'I did the best I could.' The country is not going to hold some unknown naval officer responsible. It is going to hold the civilian head of the Navy to a just accountability for its present efficiency. I think, therefore, it is just to him as well as essential to the national interests that there should be placed at his disposal such instrumentalities as will best enable him to perform the high functions which are committed to him by law. Of course he must always be lacking in technical military knowledge. If I have a question of ship construction to pass upon, and I have many; if I have a question relating to armor or armament, and I have many, the present organization of the Department provides me with a responsible officer, upon whose advice I have the right to rely. I have the right to rely, in questions of shipbuilding, upon the Chief Constructor of the Navy. If I took his advice upon a technical question of construction, I should make him responsible to the country. If there is a question of armor or armament, I have provided for me, by the present organization, the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. I am entitled to rely upon his advice. Contrast the difference between taking the advice of a responsible officer and the advice of one who is irresponsible. Suppose a great mistake occurred in ordnance. It would not be an excuse to me that I had been advised by Admiral Taylor or Admiral Barker or Admiral Higginson, or any other officer whom I might name, because they are not charged with the duty of considering and giving advice on ordnance; but if I said 'I have had the advice of Admiral Converse,' who is placed at the head of the ordnance of the Navy, then I could safely say I have met my responsibility."

The bill proposed by Secretary Moody is as follows: "A bill to increase the efficiency of the Navy. Be it

enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion, to constitute a General Board by detailing not to exceed seven officers on the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps, not below the rank of captain in the Navy, for such general military duties as the Secretary may from time to time direct.

"Sec. 2. No naval officer, except the Admiral of the Navy, shall be detailed for such duty for a longer continuous period than three years, and, after being relieved from such duty, he shall not be eligible for a further detail thereto, except after a service of two years in other duty, not less than one of which shall be at sea. This section, however, shall not apply in case of war or impending war.

"Sec. 3. The Secretary may detail one of the members of the general board thus constituted as military adviser who, if not of higher rank, shall, while holding said office, have the rank, pay, and allowances of the senior rear admiral of the Navy."

In explaining the purposes of this measure the Secretary said: "The first section simply authorizes the creation of a general board in the discretion of the Secretary. The Secretary already has that discretion. There is already a general board in existence. The second section simply provides a limitation upon the time for which any officer may be detailed for that duty. The third section does give some power to the Secretary which he has not now. He may detail some member of that General Board to act as military adviser, to bring him into relation and contact with the deliberations of the board. Of course the Secretary can do that now, but the officer holding that position ought, while he holds it, to outrank every other officer in the Navy except the Admiral of the Navy, and ought to be the superior officer of every man afloat, so that his position would be one of great authority. All this bill does is to recognize by law, as the bureaus have been recognized, a body concerned with military questions, whose duty it is to consider them—whose duty it is to bring before the Secretary the results of their deliberations. This body would have no executive authority whatever. They would issue no orders. They would not supervise the operations of the bureaus at all. All they could do would be to bring to the Secretary such orders as they believed should be given for the efficiency of the Navy; and they must convince him that they are right before those orders are issued.

"This bill," Mr. Moody added, "has the approval of the Admiral of the Navy, whose approval I value highly. I should have brought no bill which had not his approval. It has the approval also of Admiral Taylor, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. If it were enacted into law it would be my present purpose to appoint seven officers not associated with any bureau. I should cause them to be engaged exclusively upon questions of this kind, and would give them no other duty. I should be very glad to avail myself of the services of Admiral Dewey as the military adviser. I should urge upon him the acceptance of that position. He, however, feels that he can not give the daily and almost hourly attention to matters of this kind which would be needed. His service is of very great value to the Navy Department. \* \* \* If the Secretary is not satisfied with the board, he may change it. If he decides not to have a board at all, he may dissolve it. The recommendations of the General Board would not come to Congress, unless the committee should ask for it themselves. The recommendation of this board would be made to the Secretary, and then he would determine upon questions of general policy and announce the views of the Department for the consideration of Congress. Of course, it goes without saying that Congress is entitled to send for any particular board, or individual officer, or anybody else, and get his views. Nevertheless, unless Congress asks for them, they never should come here. Whether the Navy is in better condition now than it ever was before—in a higher state of efficiency—of course I cannot say. I hope it is. If it is, that fact is largely attributable to the existence of such a board as I propose in this bill. The advantage in the bill, apart from the question of rank of one officer, is that the duties of the board are more clearly defined, and there is less chance of their overstepping their jurisdiction, and less chance of its becoming an abuse; and above all, it constitutes a recognized body of known military experts, upon whom the Secretary has the right to rely. He may choose, I say, not to continue it in existence; that is his lookout."

The Secretary explained that while the bureau chiefs were capable of giving advice, they are sufficiently occupied with their present duties, and volunteer advice was of little value; he needed the advice of men who could study into a subject and be held responsible for what they suggested. The limitations in the law proposed were such as to quiet the fear expressed that a staff would usurp authority. Admiral Dewey would be president of the board, though he had the right to decline the service, for, said Mr. Moody, "he is the one officer in the Navy to whom I should give no orders except with his previous consent. \* \* \* If this bill becomes a law I should ask Admiral Taylor to resign his place as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and should appoint him as military adviser. He probably will go to sea sometime within a year. He wishes to do so." The Secretary, it was explained, could give the board much to do or nothing at all. The military adviser would outrank everybody except the Admiral. It might be desir-

able to place the Chief Intelligence Officer and the Chief of the War College on the board.

Asked why he limited selection to officers on the active list the Secretary said: "A good-natured Secretary might find himself with a board composed of retired officers in Washington anxious to serve on the board. My judgment is that while you might lose some on the active list, yet on the whole, you gain efficiency." The bill would lessen the authority of the Bureau of Navigation, but it would relieve it of a lot of extra legal duties.

Our information is to the effect that the bill proposed by the Secretary is acceptable to the committee, and there is every prospect that it will pass Congress.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, the President has won his fight for the confirmation of Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, as a brigadier general, and the nomination was favorably reported from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on April 14. As stated in the JOURNAL of April 9, the members of the committee this week individually saw the President in regard to the nomination of Colonel Mills, and suggested that it either be withdrawn or that the officer be retired immediately after his confirmation by the Senate. It is understood that the President explained to the members of the committee the impracticability of withdrawing the nomination of an Army officer after once sent to the Senate, and also the fact that he could not, even if he desired, place Colonel Mills on the retired list after his confirmation. The exceptional facts about the case of Colonel Mills, who is not a young officer, were explained by the President to the members of the committee and, most important of all, it is understood that the President said that it was not the intention of the Administration to make any further appointments of general officers from among officers holding low rank. After this understanding and because of the high regard in which the committee holds Colonel Mills, it was decided at the meeting on April 14 to report the nomination favorably. There was some opposition to the confirmation among the members of the committee, but a majority voted for confirmation. The only objection in the committee at any time to the confirmation of Colonel Mills was the fact that he only held the rank of a captain. It is now understood that no more appointments of officers holding such low rank will be made by the President.

Press despatches from Washington state that the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs are greatly agitated over the failure to receive a communication said to have been forwarded nearly two weeks ago by the War Department and which appears to have been lost in transmission. This communication, which was addressed to Senator Quarles, a member of the committee, consisted of a memorandum from Lieutenant General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, disapproving the four sites for maneuver camps proposed in the bill S. 5177, which appropriates \$2,000,000 therefor. General Chaffee's recommendation, which bore the approval of the Secretary of War, was that Congress should simply appropriate the money and leave the selection of camp sites to the War Department. It is unfortunate, if it be true, that this communication has been lost, for it was an able paper and contained information that would have been useful to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Happily, however, we are in position to rescue the members of that body from their dilemma, for if they will turn to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 2, page 808, they will find General Chaffee's communication in full, Secretary Taft's indorsement and all.

The Secretary of War has given his approval to the new style of shoe for the Army recommended by the Quartermaster General of the Army. The new shoe, as adopted, for marching is of the high variety, commonly known as the hunting shoe and is of the Blucher style, with tipped toe and very shapely. Both black and russet shoes have been adopted for garrison use. They are of the same shape, have tipped toes, and are quite stylish in appearance. It is believed that the new shoes will meet with universal approval among the enlisted men of the Army.

Two designs are under consideration for the insignia for the Army General Staff. One of these is a plain five-pointed gold star, and the other, which will probably be adopted, is a silver five-pointed star upon which is superposed, in gold, the coat of arms of the United States. The designs are now being considered by Major General Gillespie, Assistant Chief of Staff.

Major General Wade cabled the War Department under date of April 13 that while searching for stolen rifles in Mindanao, April 11, Capt. David Parker Wheeler, 22d Inf., and Pvt. Percy Hervelt, Company F, 22d Inf., were stabbed by Moros. Captain Wheeler died on April 14.

Ueberrall says that the German infantry is estimated to be short of 1,183 lieutenants. The artillery, on the other hand, has some supernumerary officers, and the cavalry is complete, except in some poor frontier garrisons, like St. Avold. At the same time, there is a falling-off in candidates for commissions in the cavalry.



## EXPLOSION ON THE U.S.S. MISSOURI.

The following despatch was received by the Secretary of the Navy on Monday, April 14:

Secretary Navy, Washington:

Five officers and twenty-four men are dead. Two more cannot live, result explosion on Missouri.

Three rounds had been fired from after 12-inch gun, and shell had been seated and two sections of powder rammed home when explosion occurred, killing every officer and man in the turret, and all but three in the handling room. Commanding officer has informed relatives.

Names of dead follow:

Lieut. W. C. Davidson.  
Lieut. (junior grade) E. A. Weichert.  
Lieutenant of Marines J. V. P. Gridley.  
Midshipmen W. E. T. Neumann and Thomas Ward, jr.  
Boatswain's Mate (first class) J. K. Peterson.  
Coxswain J. Bloxopolous.  
Seamen—W. J. Bogard, O. N. Sonder, E. R. H. Allison.

Ordinary Seamen—C. Rice, C. J. Killen, J. Gedris, J. F. Kennedy, J. P. Starr, J. C. Nunn, C. H. M. Franks, C. H. Meyer, R. C. Tobin, J. W. Cole.  
Landsmen—H. S. Cherbarth, B. J. Milligan and J. M. Roach.

Electrician (second class) T. F. Rowlands.  
Gunner's Mate (second class) A. Smith.  
Chief Gun Captain T. J. Braun.  
Private Marine W. L. Shipman.  
Apprentices (second class) J. C. Hardy and P. R. Castler.

The two men who cannot live are J. T. J. Donnelly, ordinary seaman, and O. B. Moe, apprentice, second class.

BARKER.

All of these officers and men were attached to the Missouri except Lieutenant Weichert, of the Cleveland, who was serving as umpire on the Missouri. After further messages had been received the Department posted these bulletins:

"It is learned from unofficial information that prior to the accident to the gun on board the Missouri there had been no flame blown back whatever; that the rate of firing of all the Missouri's guns had been, relatively, very slow—in fact, only half as rapid as that of the Alabama's. The turret roof was uninjured, but one man was blown overboard from the turret top."

The following telegram has been sent by the Secretary of the Navy to the widow of Lieut. W. C. Davidson, U. S. N. A similar telegram has been sent to the families of each of the officers and enlisted men who lost their lives in the Missouri explosion:

"The President directs me to convey to you his sympathy in your bereavement in the death of your husband while in the faithful discharge of his duty. Permit me at the same time to express my own sympathy and to assure you that you have that of the entire Navy."

(Signed) WILLIAM H. MOODY, Secretary.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent the following telegram to Rear Admiral Barker, commanding the North Atlantic Fleet:

"I learn with profound sorrow of the irreparable loss to your fleet, the Navy and the country of the faithful and gallant officers and men who met death while in the discharge of their duties. Will you convey to the fleet my deepest sympathy."

(Signed) WILLIAM H. MOODY, Secretary of the Navy.

The following despatch of condolence was received by the Secretary of the Navy from the British Admiralty this morning:

"The Board of Admiralty desire to express their sympathy and condolence on the occasion of the gun accident on board the Missouri and their great regret at the loss of life of officers and men."

(Signed) ADMIRALTY, London.

The official despatches have been few and brief, as the officers at Pensacola have been absorbed in caring for the dead and dying and the other work resulting from the catastrophe.

Promptly upon the receipt of the news Admiral A. S. Barker, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, in accordance with the regulations, ordered a court of inquiry convened with Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic Squadron, as president. The announcement is made at Washington and at Pensacola that the inquiry will be of the most searching character. That the court will be able to secure essential facts about the accident in addition to those already communicated to the Navy Department is regarded as extremely doubtful. As every man in the turret and all but two in the handling room below were killed, there is no one left to tell the story. Thus far there is not the slightest evidence at hand that any of the usual precautions for firing big guns were lacking. The Court may be able to find out more details that will shed more light on the few facts at hand, and even this will be a service. Intense relief is felt that there was no explosion of the gun itself. Had that occurred our naval ordnance would have received a crippling blow.

If some one erred the fact will be made known, though necessarily any officer or man who could have been in any way responsible is dead. If the system of target practice is at fault that should be promptly known and the remedy as promptly applied. At the Navy Department there has been noted a singularly generous spirit by all officers and officials in commenting upon the possible cause of the accident, but it is no exaggeration to say that a large number of officers have for several weeks past learned of the world records established by our ships for big gun firing with a feeling of enthusiasm that was mingled with one of anxiety. There has for some weeks past been a growing dread that in our zeal to lead the world in target practice serious accidents would occur. If the accident be the result of this fact the responsibility falls directly upon the system, and we are assured that the system will be modified. Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, however, undoubtedly voiced the sentiments of the Navy and country generally when he said:

"I hope and believe that we will find some other remedy for this difficulty than by reducing the rapidity of our fire. If one fleet of four ships firing its guns three times a minute fights another fleet of four ships firing its guns two times a minute the fleet of three ships will be the victor. If all other conditions are equal. In addition to this we have reason to believe that the Missouri was not firing nearly as rapidly as have many other of our ships."

The Secretary of the Navy has quite properly declined officially to comment on the accident, contenting himself with a despatch to the commander-in-chief of the North

Atlantic Fleet, expressing his profound sympathy. In conversation, however, the Secretary is quoted as making this remark about the accident: "The accident, awful as it is, is the penalty of progress. I am thankful to say, not of retrogression."

What, with his heroic efforts to save his men and the awful strain he was under, Captain Cowles was overcome after the accident, and this fact, with his characteristic modesty, caused him to excuse himself from having anything to say about the accident; but from one of his officers a statement was obtained of these facts:

"At ten minutes of eleven o'clock after the first pointer of the after twelve inch piece had fired his string and the second pointer had fired the third shot of his string the charge became ignited. It was in the loading of the fourth shot when apparently the first half of the charge had been rammed home that while the second section was being rammed home the gases from the shot previously fired or particles of the cloth cover ignited the powder. That something was wrong was evident from a dull thud which was heard. Immediately after, without any loud report, flames burst from every part of the turret. Then another explosion occurred much worse than the first and louder in its report. The sixteen hundred pounds of powder in the handling room immediately below had become ignited. This powder was contained in four charges which had been brought from the magazine adjoining for the purpose of hoisting it to the turret in the ammunition hoist."

"Promptly fire quarters were sounded and the ship responded to a man. There was no disorder, every man did what he had been trained to do in just such an emergency. Captain Cowles at once gave orders for the flooding of the magazine, and in less than five seconds after the first explosion it is said that several streams of water were playing on the burning turret and in the handling room. To Captain Cowles' call for volunteers every man aboard ship responded and pleaded to go into the burning turret to rescue the victims. Captain Cowles led the way before the fire was out and practically took his own life into his hands. Down into the handling room he plunged followed by Lieutenant Hammer, ordnance officer, and Lieut. Cleland Davis. In a few seconds the captain came up well nigh stunned by the smoke and gases, carrying a blue jacket in his arms. As he staggered to the deck with the dying blue jacket several officers rushed to him and prevented him from going below again. Several men who attempted to follow Captain Cowles into the awful hole of dead and dying humanity suffocated on the threshold."

"It all happened in a very few minutes. Officers and men were lifting out the dead and wounded before the flames in the turret had been extinguished. In a very few minutes surgeons from the Texas and the Brooklyn were assisting the surgeons of the Missouri in caring for the wounded. In the turret twenty-five men were found dead lying in a heap. On top of them lay the officer of the turret, Lieutenant Davidson, who had evidently, after the first explosion, ordered his men to leave the turret and was waiting for them to get out before going himself. So mutilated were the bodies that they could scarcely be recognized. The flesh fell from the bones in flakes at a touch. In the turret crew only one man was found breathing and he died as soon as he reached the deck."

At once the Missouri started for Pensacola. The first news reached Pensacola in a wireless message received shortly before four o'clock. It was promptly transmitted to Washington. Capt. John E. Pillsbury took it to the Secretary and three minutes later the Secretary was reading it to the President, and the assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation to the press.

Later in the evening came the official despatches from Rear Admiral Barker saying that five officers and twenty-four men had been killed and two men fatally wounded. Then began the work of getting out the despatches to the next of kin of the men killed. The officers and clerks of the Bureau of Navigation worked faithfully until past midnight sending despatches to relatives of the victims. By order of Rear Admiral Taylor the bureau remained open all night and an officer was on duty to answer despatches.

As soon as he arrived at the Department the next morning Secretary Moody directed that the bodies of the dead be taken to the homes of the next of kin at Government expense, and if there was no fund available he would call on Congress for a special appropriation. Later in the day a subscription fund for the relief of the families of the victims was started, the President heading it with a subscription of \$100 and Secretary Moody also subscribing that amount. A subscription of \$100 from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was next recorded.

Many diplomats were at the State Department the day after the accident to offer their condolences. Telegrams from foreign governments also began coming in. The German Ambassador sent a letter to the President and one to Admiral Dewey. The Russian Ambassador sent a note of sympathy to the President.

The reports of the accident agree in the statement that it was the good judgment and quick action of Captain Cowles in ordering the magazines flooded that alone saved the ship. The door was in all probability opened and the metal on the outside was shrivelled by the heat. Had the magazine exploded nothing more would have ever been heard from the ship or her men.

The New York Herald in its report says: "The most heroic act in the tragedy was the self-sacrificing devotion displayed by one of the crew. He is Chief Gunner's Mate Monson, and it is to his gallantry and presence of mind that the battleship owes her safety."

"Directly after the charges in the handling room had exploded, Monson rushed for the magazine, dashed through the suffocating gases and smoke, found the entrance, and springing into the magazine clanged the great door behind him. In doing so he came perilously near ending his own life. For by the time the door had snapped the sea cocks were opened by those who had been given orders to flood the magazine. These cocks are so arranged that a magazine can be flooded almost in an instant. No one knew that Monson was inside, and when discovered later he was barely alive, the water being up to his neck and he was almost strangled by the flood."

"The officers say that his conduct saved the ship from destruction, as the fire in the handling room would undoubtedly have reached the magazine had he not so promptly closed the door to that mine of high explosives."

"That the Missouri was in danger of being run on shore as well as being blown to pieces by her magazine, was definitely ascertained to-day. When the explosion of the powder charges in the after turret was followed by the more terrific eruption of the charges in the handling room the officer of the watch thought that the magazine itself would be the next to go, and headed the ship for land, intending to beach the craft before the magazine went off."

"This was prevented by Captain Cowles, who had

rushed to the scene of danger at the first alarm. Personally directing the men who had responded to the call for fire quarters, and lending the rescuing party, this cool headed officer was made aware of the change of course and hurried an aid to the bridge with orders to shift the helm and stand off shore. The ship, it was said, was within 250 yards of the shore when the order was given and it was only by stopping the engines and backing them hard that the vessel was prevented from striking."

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., on April 13 issued the following order to each of the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron in port at Galveston, Tex.: "In view of the terrible accident on the battleship Missouri the commander-in-chief desires that all officers will abstain from attending all social events this week."

## LIST OF DEAD.

The following are the names of those killed by the accident in the after turret on board of the Missouri, while engaged in target practice off Pensacola, April 13, 1904:

Davidson, W.C., lieutenant, in charge of 12-inch turret; residence Baltimore, Md.  
Weichert, Ernest A., lieutenant, of the cruiser Cleveland, gun umpire; residence Golden Hill, Conn.  
Gridley, J. P. V., lieutenant United States Marine Corps; residence Erie, Pa.  
Neumann, W. E. T., midshipman, residence Honolulu.  
Ward, Thomas, midshipman, residence Oswego, N.Y.  
Franks, Harry W., coxswain, residence Buffalo, N.Y., kin John Franks, father, Listowell, Ont.  
Starr, John Porter, ordinary seaman, residence Fairmount, Ind., kin Caleb A. Starr, father, Fairmount, Ind.  
Cole, John W., ordinary seaman, residence Lakota, Texas, kin John W. Cole, sr., father, Lakota, Texas.  
Gedris, Joseph, ordinary seaman, residence Grand Rapids, Mich., kin George Gedris, father, 233 Elizabeth street, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Allison, Ralph H., seaman, residence Philadelphia, Pa., kin A. J. Allison, father, Pleasant Hill, Mo.  
Nunn, James C., ordinary seaman, residence Bryan, Texas, kin Thomas C. Nunn, father, Bryan, Texas.  
Hardy, J. Carlton, apprentice second-class, residence Palmyra, N.Y., kin Irving A. Hardy, father, Palmyra, N.Y.

Castler, Paul R., apprentice, second-class, residence Hope, Ark., kin Thomas W. Castler, Hope, Ark.  
Rowlands, Frank T., electrician, second-class, residence St. Louis, Mo., kin John Rowlands, father, 2426 Spoford street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Roche, John M., landsman, residence New York city, kin Michael Roche, father, County Kerry, Ireland.  
Tobin, Robert C., ordinary seaman, residence Roscoe, Pa., kin T. S. Tobin, father, Roscoe, Pa.  
Kivlen, Kearney J., ordinary seaman, residence Dallas, Texas, kin Kearney J. Kivlen, father, 169 Cabell street, Dallas, Texas.

Kennedy, Joseph F., chief gunner's mate, residence Waco, Texas, kin William Kennedy, father, Povo, Tenn.  
Bloxopolous, Jersems, coxswain, residence Newport News, Va., kin Mari Jersems Bloxopolous, wife, Paxo, Greece.

Braun, Peter Joseph, chief gun captain, residence New York, N.Y., kin Rose Gross, mother, No. 5 Clarence Lane, Cleveland, Ohio.

Meyer, Charles Henry, ordinary seaman, residence Oshkosh, Wis., kin Louisa Meyer, mother, 170 13th street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Smith, August, gunner's mate, second-class, residence New York, claimed to have no relatives.

Rice, Charles, ordinary seaman, residence Boston, Mass., kin Anita Seeliger, stepmother, 3313 Mission street, San Francisco, Cal.

Soder, Nestor, seaman, residence New York city, kin Eric Soder, father, Jeda, Sweden.

Donnelly, John Thomas Joseph, ordinary seaman, residence Chicago, Ill., kin Patrick H. Donnelly, father, 151 West 71st street, Chicago, Ill.

Moe, Orvel B., apprentice, second-class, residence Butte, Mont., kin A. C. Moe, Butte, Mont.

Knight, James Earl, ordinary seaman, residence Kansas City, Mo., kin W. A. Knight, father, Garnett, Kas.

Elliott, Halbert Edward, master-at-arms, second-class, residence Milwaukee, Wis., kin Addie C. Elliott, mother, South Milwaukee, Wis.

Pederson, Jens K., boatswain's mate, first-class, residence New York city, kin Aats Mortsen, brother-in-law, Kolding, Denmark.

Scherbarth, Herman, landsman, residence Milwaukee, Wis., kin Carl Scherbarth, father, 1200 Maiden Lane, Milwaukee, Wis.

The following names appear in the despatch among the killed, but do not correspond with the records of the Bureau of Navigation: W. J. Bogard, ordinary seaman, and B. J. Mulligan, ordinary seaman. Correct names have been telegraphed for.

The funeral of the seamen occurred April 14, and each ship of the fleet was represented, fully five thousand men being present, while thousands from Pensacola were in attendance. Every place of business was closed for the afternoon and flags over all buildings placed at half mast. The bodies of the officers and eight of the seamen were shipped to their former homes that night and the others are being held to await advices from relatives. Three of the bodies buried this afternoon will be disinterred and shipped to the relatives.

There is also one man of the turret crew missing. It is believed that he was either blown overboard or else escaped from the turret and jumped overboard, crazy from the pain and the excitement that prevailed on the ship.

A large number of claims for horses lost in the Service have been placed on file in the War and Treasury Departments and have been for some time awaiting action. The Comptroller of the Treasury has just decided that he has no jurisdiction in claims of this class, arising in time of war, and has affirmed the former line of decisions. All claims of this kind must now go before the Court of Claims for jurisdiction. The period of limitation there is six years and the losses in the Spanish War, unless shortly presented, will be barred. While the Treasury Department holds itself without jurisdiction, the Court of Claims has affirmed its right to consider such cases and has already rendered judgment in the case of Major Francis H. Hardie. It was expected that the result of the decision in this case would be to warrant the Comptroller in allowing other claims filed with him, and an opinion was secured from the Court of Claims after its judgment was rendered in favor of Major Hardie, with the hope that this opinion would hold that the Treasury Department had jurisdiction. The court refrained from expressing any opinion on this subject and merely held that jurisdiction was vested in the Court of Claims for this purpose. The attorneys for Major Hardie, Messrs. George A. and William B. King, then presented an application to the Treasury Department in the case of Col. Paul R. Hawkins, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, insisting that the reasoning of the Court of Claims, upholding its own jurisdiction, was sufficient in warranting the Comptroller that he could likewise consider such claims. The Comptroller's recent decision in this case destroys all hope of securing consideration of such claims by the Treasury Department.



## THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The President has approved and signed the following bills, which were passed by the Senate and House: S.R. 34, authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Alfonso Zelaya of Nicaragua; S. 2650, to transfer Capt. Seth Mitchell Ackley from the retired list to the active list of the Navy, and S. 671, to increase the pensions of those who have lost both eyes or have become totally blind from causes occurring in the military or naval service of the U.S.

The Senate has passed H.R. 14110, to authorize the donation of a certain unused and obsolete gun now at Chickamauga Park, Ga., to Phil Kearny Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Nelsonville, Ohio. Also S. 2554, to advance Lieut. Thomas Mason, Revenue Cutter Service, one grade, from 1st lieutenant to that of captain, on the "permanent waiting orders" list for meritorious acts while in the service of the Navy and of the Revenue Cutter Service. No increase in pay or allowance is to be made by the advance.

The Senate has passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$12 to the son of 3d Asst. Engr. Sylvanus McIntire, U.S.N.; \$30 and \$2 for minor child to the widow of Capt. Joseph S. Wilkins, paymaster, U.S.A.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. Henry Schuyler Ross, U.S.N.

The Senate has agreed to a resolution submitted by Mr. Bacon directing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate, at as early date as may be consistent with a careful investigation into the condition, location, character, and capacity of the Augusta Arsenal, at Augusta, Ga., what steps the best interests of the United States call for to secure the utilization of the establishment of the Ordnance Department at said arsenal with a view to the present and the future needs of the military establishment.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably S. 5439, to pay \$1,456.17 to Capt. George E. Pickett, paymaster, U.S.A. It appears that this officer in June, 1900, proceeded to pay the U.S. forces in northern Luzon, covering over 588 miles by pack train, carrying a large amount of money. He was furnished with a small guard. It was impossible for him to strike a balance until his return to Manila, when a shortage of \$1,456.17 was found. How, when, or where this amount was lost or lost was impossible to determine. This officer immediately cabled his friends in the States to send him the necessary funds and made the shortage good. Had he not made the amount good himself he would have been relieved by operation of a subsequent act of Congress, approved March 3, 1903.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported adversely S. 5117 to authorize the appointment of Alexander D. R. Smead as a captain of Cavalry.

Senator Proctor introduced in the Senate on April 14 the bill of the General Staff, published some weeks ago in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to authorize the President to reward distinguished or especially meritorious service rendered by Army officers of certain grades.

Mr. Bacon has submitted to the Senate an intended amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, to appropriate \$50,000 for the promotion of skill in military rifle shooting among the organized militia of the States, Territories and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The amendment is in the same language as the bill (S. 4875) to further promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes, heretofore introduced by Mr. Bacon.

Mr. Dryden has submitted to the Senate an intended amendment to the General Deficiency bill, to appropriate \$1,200 to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year 1903, for the expenses of the board for the promotion of rifle practice throughout the U.S.; and proposing to appropriate \$756 to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year 1903, to reimburse the New Jersey Rifle Association for expenses incident to the national match of 1903, held at Sea Girt, N.J., and to make up the deficiency in the cash prizes.

The House has passed the joint resolution, authorizing the issue of duplicate medals where the originals have been lost or destroyed. Also H.J. Res. 84, to accept the offer of a statue of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, to be erected on one of the corners of Lafayette Square, in Washington, by the Polish-American organizations of the U.S., as an expression of their loyalty and devotion to their adopted country. Also H.J. Res. 102, amended to read: "Resolved, etc., That it is the sense of the Congress of the United States that it is desirable, in the interest of uniformity of action by the maritime states of the world in time of war, that the President endeavor to bring about an understanding among the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents."

The House on April 14 passed the resolution to permit Col. T. W. Symons, U.S.A., engineer officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, to serve on the New York Barge Canal Commission. The resolution as amended permits Colonel Symons to serve on the commission within the discretion of the Secretary of War, so that in case of emergency he may be recalled at any time. Mr. Payne, of New York, advocated the passage of the resolution and outlined in brief the barge canal project. He said Colonel Symons was familiar with the work and his services on the commission would be invaluable. Mr. Hepburn opposed the resolution. It had cost the Government \$25,000 to educate Colonel Symons for his service in the Army, he said, and he did not believe that the Government should thus lightly dispense with him. Colonel Symons was an efficient officer and his services would soon be needed in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal. The War Department was already short of engineer officers. The resolution was passed with only a few dissenting voices.

The House has passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$24 to Omer S. Deming, late gunner's mate, U.S.N.; \$12 to the widow of Capt. Francis O. Wyse, 3d U.S. Art.; \$20 to the widow of Capt. William P. Goodwin, 14th U.S. Inf.

On recommendation of the Committee on Rules the House has laid on the table the resolution calling upon the Committee on the Judiciary for an opinion as to the legality of the recent order of the Secretary of the Interior making age above sixty-two years a pensionable disability, and instructing that committee to report "whether the issue of such order amounts to a usurpation or invasion by the Executive of the powers vested by the Constitution in the legislative department of the Government, and what steps, if any, should be taken to vindicate the constitutional authority of Congress, and

particularly of this House, over the raising of revenues and the expenditure thereof." The motion to lay on the table was agreed to after considerable debate and by a close vote of yeas 103, nays 100.

The House Committee on Claims has reported with amendment H.R. 14522, directing the issue of a check in lieu of a lost check drawn by Col. John V. Furry, A.Q.M. Gen., U.S.A., in favor of John Wansmaker.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported with amendment H.R. 14509, for the relief of Surgeon James G. Field, U.S.N.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has recommended the passage of H.R. 12273, authorizing and empowering the President, in his discretion, to appoint to the naval service the three midshipmen who were dismissed from the Naval Academy Nov. 6, 1903, amended by the addition of a provision that said appointment shall not be operative or effective unless and until said midshipmen shall have passed such examinations and conformed to such requirements as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. Also to amend the title by striking out the word "restore" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "appoint." The committee thinks that under all circumstances no detriment will be done the Service by the passage of the proposed measure, and says: "The proposed bill does not revoke the sentence which was pronounced upon these young men. It does not restore them to the Naval Academy. It simply empowers the President, if he thinks best, to appoint these young men to the naval Service below all the members of their former class, subject to examinations. They would enter the Service having been punished by the loss of their degree from the Academy and in rank of more than forty numbers."

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, having considered the bill H.R. 6792 to provide for the convening of general courts-martial at remote naval stations, reported it back with a favorable recommendation for its passage. The bill is a Department measure and is urgently recommended by the Secretary of the Navy in the interest of the proper administration of the Navy.

The Naval Committee of the House, April 11, reported favorably H.R. 6791, to enable naval courts-martial and courts of inquiry to secure the attendance and testimony of civilian witnesses. The committee says: "The bill is a department measure and is strongly recommended by the Secretary of the Navy in the interest of economy and dispensation of justice." Quotations urging its adoption are made from the Secretary's report of 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903. The Naval Committee also report favorably the bill (H.R. 14969), to provide suitable medals for officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps, who participated in certain engagements of the Civil War. They say: "The committee has had several bills for medals referred to it, and after consideration and conference with the Department the above bill is substituted by the committee to consolidate and make uniform the legislation desired. The committee deems it eminently fitting that important historical events be commemorated by the presentation of suitable medals to the Union officers and men. The medal is bronze instead of silver or gold, it being believed that emphasis should be placed upon the significance rather than upon the intrinsic value of such a mark of honor. Medal legislation in the past has been as follows: Act of Dec. 21, 1861; act of July 16, 1862; act of March 3, 1901; first resolutions of May 4, 1898; June 3, 1898; March 3, 1901. The bill will be found in our list of bills introduced."

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably, with amendments, S. 1390, which the Senate passed last week, to amend section 1225, Revised Statutes, so as to provide for detail of retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in schools. The amendments proposed by the House Committee strike out the preamble, and add a section authorizing the Secretary of War to issue Government ordnance and ordnance stores, under proper regulations, for use for military instruction in schools. With these amendments S. 1390 would correspond with H.R. 1975 as amended and reported favorably to the House last week.

The Speaker of the House has announced the following visitors to the Naval Academy: Mr. McCleary, of Minnesota; Mr. Brick, of Indiana, and Mr. Wade, of Iowa.

The Speaker of the House has announced the following appointment of visitors to the Military Academy: Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Prince, of Illinois, and Mr. Broussard, of Louisiana.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5430. Mr. Warren.—That section one of the act approved Oct. 1, 1890, as amended by Sec. 2 of the act of April 26, 1898, is hereby amended to read as follows: "Hereafter promotions to every grade in the Army below the rank of brigadier general throughout each Army corps, or department of the Service, shall, subject to the examination hereinafter provided for, be made according to seniority in the next lower grade of that Army, corps, or department; promotions to the grade of brigadier general shall be made by selection from the next lower grade in the Army at large."

Sec. 2. That section three of the act approved Oct. 1, 1890, is hereby amended to read as follows: "Sec. 2. The President is hereby authorized to prescribe a system of examination for officers of the Army above the rank of captain and below the grade of colonel, with a view to determine their fitness for promotion, and the examination so prescribed shall relate to the mental, moral and professional fitness of said officers for the performance of the duties of higher grades. In case of the failure of the officer to pass his physical examination the board will determine the extent and cause of his disability, and if such disability be the result of an incident of the Service he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted. If the incapacity is found to be not the result of an incident of the Service, the case shall be submitted to the President for his action, in conformity to section 1252 of the Revised Statutes. If the officer should fail for any other reason, he shall be placed on the retired list of the Army, and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers, as herein provided for: Provided, That officers whose names are borne upon the distinguished service list, hereinafter provided for, shall be exempted from the operations of this and to a grade higher than that held by them on such distinguished service list shall have accrued." Sec. 3. That section one of the act of July 27, 1892, is hereby amended to read as follows: "The President be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish a distinguished service list, upon which shall be placed the names of such commissioned officers of the Army as shall have most distinguished, or who may hereafter most distinguish, themselves in the military service. Before the name of an officer shall be placed on such list the case shall be fully investigated by a board of not exceeding five officers, to be selected by the Secretary of War, who shall diligently inquire into all cases referred to them for examination, and shall report the nature and character of the services rendered, and

shall recommend the officer for such advancement as they may deem warranted as a result of their inquiry. Upon the report of such board the President is hereby authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint such officers to the grades to which they shall have been respectively recommended by said board, and any officer so appointed shall retain the rank which he held by commission in the line or staff of the Army, but in lieu of the pay and allowances of such grade, he shall become entitled to, and shall receive, the pay and allowances of the grade to which he shall have been appointed in the manner hereinafter prescribed; and the President is authorized to enter the names of such officers on the distinguished service list and in, in his discretion, to assign them to command in accordance with their rank on said list."

S. 5437. Mr. Bailey (by request).—To credit Lieut. John N. Stratt, U.S.A., with \$341.30 Government funds, of which he was robbed while in camp at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., August, 1902, without his default.

H.R. 14942. Mr. Mann.—To authorize the reimbursement of officers and men of the Army and Navy for medical expenses incurred during leave or furlough.

H.R. 14939. Mr. Roberts.—Authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Navy to ascertain the names of the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who served on board the U.S. vessels of war Monitor, Cumberland and Congress at the time those vessels engaged the Merrimac, March 8 and 9, 1862, and on the U.S.S. Kearsarge at the time that vessel engaged the Alabama off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864, and to cause to be struck and issued to each of said officers and men medals commemorative of said actions: Provided, That the Secretary may cause bronze medals to be struck commemorative of other naval engagements during the War of the Rebellion, deemed by him to be of sufficient importance, and to distribute the same to the participants. For a second engagement a bronze bar, appropriately inscribed, is to be attached to ribbon by which medal is suspended. Medals to be awarded to heirs of those deceased. Appropriates \$50,000.

H.R. 14972. Mr. Brick.—Defining the power of the academic board at the Naval Academy with regard to the admission of candidates and the retention of deficient midshipmen. That all candidates for admission into the U.S. Naval Academy shall be examined according to such regulations and at such stated times as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. Candidates rejected, either mentally or physically, at such examinations shall not have the privilege of another examination for admission to the same class unless recommended by the academic board: Provided, That midshipmen found deficient at any examination, either mentally or physically, shall not be continued at the Academy, or in the Service, unless upon the recommendation of the academic board.

H.R. 15012. Mr. Goulden.—To authorize the detail of a retired naval officer in behalf of American seamen. That the detail of the retired officer recommended in Senate Reports No. 1422, 57th Congress, 1st session, and No. 505, 58th Congress, 2d session, may be made on full retired pay, for the purpose of his representing before the U.S. Supreme Court those seamen whom the Court of Claims has decided to have been oppressed by wrongful naval court-martial proceedings, and whom he now represents without pay from them, and for the purpose of ascertaining from the U.S. Supreme Court and securing to laboring men who have enlisted in the Navy whatever rights may have been illegally withheld from them under color of the authority of the Navy Department.

H.R. 15015. Mr. McLachlan.—That men who enlisted in the U.S. Army, Navy or Marines prior to July 1, 1861, for whom no bounty was or has been provided, and who served honorably at least two years of the term of that enlistment during the War of the Rebellion, shall each receive \$150 on the presentation of properly authenticated claim. Only claims of such men as are living at date of approval of this act shall be considered.

H.R. 15055. Mr. Foss.—To increase the efficiency of the Navy. Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to detail not exceeding seven officers on the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps, not below the rank of captain in the Navy, for such general military duties as the Secretary may from time to time direct. Sec. 2. That no naval officer, except the Admiral of the Navy, shall be detailed for such duty for a longer continuous period than four years, and after being relieved from such duty he shall not be eligible for a further detail thereto, except after a service of two years in other duty, not less than one of which shall be at sea. This section, however, shall not apply in case of war or impending war. Sec. 3. That the Secretary may detail one of the members of the general board thus constituted as military adviser, who, if not of higher rank, shall, while holding said office, have the rank, pay and allowances of the senior rear admiral of the Navy.

## NAVAL CEREMONIES AT COLORS.

In his endorsement on a communication from the Bureau of Navigation, April 5, recommending a change in Art. 139, N.R., Judge Advocate General Lemly says: "It having been decided that the 'Star-Spangled Banner' shall be played at both morning and evening colors, the within proposed amendment to Art. 159, of the Navy Regulations appears to meet the requirements as to the ceremonies to be observed on these occasions."

"I am of opinion, however, that while the ensign should be hoisted smartly in the morning, it should not so be hauled down in the evening, but slowly rather than otherwise. Such, after full consideration and consultation, is believed to be the appropriate and general distinction between the two ceremonies as practiced in the navies of the world, and it conforms to the rules laid down in the hand-book for Infantry and Artillery, United States Navy, 1899 (an abbreviated edition of the Drill Regulations), paragraphs 899 and 900 of which prescribe as follows: '899. \* \* \* The flag (morning) is then \* \* \* rapidly hoisted at the sounding of the first note of the bugle. \* \* \* 900. \* \* \* At sunset the flag is slowly lowered so as to reach the ground at the sounding of the last note of the retreat. \* \* \* The same distinction in the ceremonies of morning and evening colors prevails in the Army."

"My own preference would be to have the concluding sentence of paragraph 2 read: 'The ensign shall be lowered slowly.' But it may be that the foregoing suggestion would be sufficiently met by changing the sentence so as to read: 'The ensign shall not be lowered hurriedly.'"

"Referring to the proposed new paragraph 1, it is noted that the expression 'the music shall give three rolls and three flourishes' is used. While this follows the wording of the present article and is colloquially correct, I think it would be better, conforming to the style of Articles 63 et seq. of the Navy Regulations, relative to the ceremonies to be observed when prominent officials visit naval vessels, to say, 'the drum, shall give three rolls and the bugle sound three flourishes.' The word 'rolls' is here preferred to 'ruffles,' used in the articles just mentioned, a 'ruffle' being defined by the Century Dictionary as 'a low vibration beat of the drum, less loud than the roll \* \* \*'

"The proposed paragraphs, amended in accordance with the foregoing suggestions, and with other amend-



ments chiefly of a verbal character, would then read as follows:

"(1) The following ceremonies shall be observed at 'colors' on board ships in commission and at naval stations. The field music and the band, if there be one, shall be present. At morning 'colors' the drum shall give three rolls and the bugle sound three flourishes, all officers and men shall face the ensign and stand at attention, and sentries under arms shall come to the position of present. At the end of the third roll the ensign shall be started up and hoisted smartly to the peak or truck, and the band shall play the 'Star Spangled Banner,' at the conclusion of which all officers and men shall salute, ending the ceremony.

"(2) The same ceremonies shall be observed at sunset 'colors,' the ensign to be started from the peak or truck, and the 'Star Spangled Banner' to begin, at the end of the third roll. The ensign shall not be lowered hurriedly.

"SAM C. LEMLY, Judge Advocate General."

## THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

#### Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE, (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers ordered to command. At Pensacola.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Pensacola.  
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. At New York yard for repairs.  
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. At Pensacola.  
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Pensacola.  
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. At Pensacola.  
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Pensacola.  
STERLING (collier). At Pensacola.  
CAESAR (collier). Arrived at Pensacola April 9.  
LEBANON (collier). Sailed April 12 from Baltimore for Santo Domingo City.

#### Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee.  
NEWARK (flagship of Admiral Sigbee), Capt. Richard Walnwright. At Colon.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Pensacola.  
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. At Pensacola.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At San Domingo City.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Lucien Young. At Colon.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. Going up Mississippi River en route St. Louis.  
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Pensacola.  
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At League Island.

#### Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands). Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At Pensacola.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Pensacola.  
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Pensacola.  
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Pensacola.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. Arrived at New York yard April 14.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.  
Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick ordered to command.  
BROOKLYN (flagship of Admiral Chadwick). At Pensacola.  
MACHIAS, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. At Pensacola.  
CASTINE, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Pensacola.  
MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Colon.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.  
Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell ordered to command.  
OLYMPIA (flagship), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. At Pensacola.  
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Pensacola.  
CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. At Pensacola.  
DESMOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. At Boston.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief, Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, for the present is in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunter. At Panama.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At Panama.  
BOSTON, Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At Panama.  
CONCORD, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At Panama.  
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. At Panama.  
PREBLE, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Panama.  
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. At Panama.  
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Panama.  
NERO (collier). At Mare Island.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, commander of Cruiser Squadron, Capt. Wm. M. Folger, ordered to command Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage two cents.

#### Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN, Capt. Richardson Clover. At Cavite. Will be flagship of fleet.  
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Cavite.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. John B. Milton. At Canton.  
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.

#### Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

WILMINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. Arrived at Shanghai April 11.  
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Sailed April 11 for Nimrod Sound.  
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. Sailed April 11 for Nimrod Sound.  
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. Sailed April 13 for Hankow.  
CALLAO, Lieut. Marcus L. Miller. At Canton.  
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai.  
Giles B. Harber. Sailed April 13 for Shanghai.

#### Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Admiral Cooper), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. At Cavite.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Shanghai.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro. At Chemulpo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. Arrived at Hong Kong April 14.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. In Nimrod Sound.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Ning-po.

#### Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW, Comdr. John B. Collins (flagship of Admiral Stirling). Sailed April 12 from Cavite for Hong Kong.  
PAMPANGA, Ensign Ivan E. Bass. At Cavite.  
PARAGUAY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Cavite.  
PISCATAQUA, Bttn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.  
SAMAR, Lieut. L. M. Overstreet. At Cavite.  
WOMPATUCK, Bttn. Edmund Humphreys. At Cavite.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier). At Cavite.  
ZAFIRO (supply ship). At Cavite.  
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Cavite.  
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Chemulpo.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam.  
AJAX (collier). At Woonung.  
BRUTUS (collier). At Cavite.

#### ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.  
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marx. Arrived at Galveston, Texas, April 10.  
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At League Island.  
YANKEE, Comdr. L. C. Helmer. At League Island.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Arrived at Galveston, Texas, April 10.  
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. George W. Mentz. At San Francisco.  
PRAIRIE, Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. At Guantanamo.  
TOPEKA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived at Tompkinsville April 11.  
BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. Arrived at Cavite April 14.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ABARENDA (collier), Lieut. Comdr. John L. Purcell. Arrived at Newport News April 11.  
ACCOMAC (tug). At Pensacola.  
ACTIVE (tug). At training station, San Francisco, Cal.  
AILEEN, loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
ALBANY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Cavite. Will proceed to Bremerton and go out of commission.  
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.  
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen. Station ship at Guantanamo.  
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
ARETHUSA, merchant master and crew. At Pensacola.  
CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Practice ship, Naval Academy. Ordered in commission at Annapolis.  
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Bttn. Paul Hennig. At Guantanamo.  
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed April 9 from Pensacola for Colon.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Annapolis.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Geo. W. Denfield. Arrived at Guantanamo April 11. Ordered to Portsmouth, N.H., to go out of commission.  
EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Bahia Honda.  
FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there.  
GLACIER (supply ship), Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Sailed April 14 from Pensacola for New York.  
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty, station ship at Culebra.  
HERCULES (tug). At League Island.  
HIST, Gun. Thomas Smith. Arrived at Newport April 5.  
HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.  
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.  
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack. Sailed April 3 from Honolulu for Midway.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. B. C. Decker. Sailed April 11 from Aden for Suez.  
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
KENTUCKY (flagship of Admiral Evans), Capt. Robert M. Berry. Sailed April 11 Colombo for Port Said en route home, via Suez Canal. Mail address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.  
MASSACHUSETTS (tug), Bttn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Washington.  
MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie.  
MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk.  
MODOC (tug). At New York.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, lent to New York Naval Militia.  
NARKEETA (tug). At New York.  
NEZINSCOT (tug). Arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., April 1.  
PAWNEE (tug). At Newport.  
NINA (tug). Lent to Lighthouse Board.  
OSCEOLA (tug), Bttn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.  
PENTUCKET (tug). At Boston under repairs. Has been ordered to New York for duty as yard tug.  
PEORIA, At New York. Will return to Newport.  
PETREL, Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. Sailed April 2 from Acapulco for San Francisco.  
SATURN (collier). At Mare Island.  
PONTIAC (tug). At New York.  
PORTSMOUTH, lent to New Jersey Naval Militia.  
POWHEATAN (tug). At New York.  
PAWTHUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. Arrived at Pensacola April 7.  
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.  
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Bttn. John Winn. At Norfolk.  
SERAGO (tug). At Pensacola.  
STANDISH (tug). Arrived at Annapolis April 5.  
SAMOSET (tug). Arrived at League Island April 6.  
SANDOVAL, At Annapolis.  
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SOLACE, Comdr. Frederic Singer, Comdr. Jas. H. Bull ordered to command. At Mare Island.  
SUPPLY, Lieut. F. H. Schofield, Comdr. George L. Dyer ordered to command. Sailed April 11 from San Francisco for Guam.  
SYLPH, Lieut. Charles F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.  
TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Mare Island.  
TUMSEH (tug). At Washington.  
TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
TRITON (tug), Bttn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.  
SANTAE, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Fraunreuther. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
UNCAS (tug). At San Juan. Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom.  
U.S.N. Address San Juan, P.R.  
UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen. Tender to Amphitrite. At Guantanamo.  
WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.  
WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WASP, Bttn. Belmar H. Shepley. At Pensacola. Address there.

WHEELING, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
YANKTON. At Norfolk.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. At dock, foot of East 24th street, New York City.  
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. On cruise. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

#### RECEIVING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R.I. (attached to training station.)  
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Norfolk, Va.  
HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Taussig. Mare Island, Cal.  
LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island, Pa.  
NTPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington. Ordered out of commission.  
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.  
PHILADELPHIA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Ordered in commission as receiving ship at that place.  
RICHMOND (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk, Va.  
WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. Boston, Mass.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

##### First Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. The address of the vessels of the First Torpedo Flotilla (Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Dale, will hereafter be care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.)  
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. Arrived April 14 at Cavite.  
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Arrived April 14 at Cavite.  
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Stanford E. Moses. Arrived April 14 at Cavite.  
DALE, Lieut. Hutch I. Cone. Arrived April 14 at Cavite.  
DECATUR, Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler. Arrived April 14 at Cavite.

##### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At navy yard, League Island, Pa.  
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. En route St. Louis.  
STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Arrived at Pensacola April 7.  
TRUXUN, At Pensacola, Fla.  
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Galveston.  
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Galveston.

#### Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

ADDER, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.  
DUPONT, At Annapolis.  
GRAMPUS, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.  
HOLLAND (submarine), Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis, Md.  
HULL, Lieut. Samuel S. Robinson. At Annapolis.  
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter. At Norfolk.  
MOCCASIN, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.  
PIKE, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.  
PLUNGER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.  
PORPOISE, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.  
PORTER, At Norfolk.  
SHARK, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.  
WINSLOW, Lieut. E. W. McIntyre. Arrived at Newport April 5.

#### Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John F. Marshall temporarily in command. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY and CUSHING, BAILEY, TALBOT, PORTER, Commandant Navy Yard, Norfolk, has been directed to place the torpedo boat Shubrick in commission and assign her to the reserve torpedo boat flotilla.

#### TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At Mare Island.  
MOHICAN, Comdr. F. H. Holmes. Sailed March 29 from San Francisco for San Diego.  
Itinerary of the U.S.T.S. Mohican: San Diego, arrive April 15, leave April 15; Magdalena Bay, arrive April 23, leave May 3; San Diego, arrive May 13, leave May 15; San Pedro, arrive May 19, leave May 30; Santa Barbara, arrive May 31, leave June 4; San Diego, arrive June 10, leave June 27; San Francisco, arrive June 30.

#### COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew.)

HANNIBAL. Sailed for Norfolk April 7.  
LEONIDAS. At Lamberts Point.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.  
FISH HAWK, Bttn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 8, 1904.

##### Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward Woods to be a Lieutenant from the 1st of January, 1904, to fill a vacancy created in that grade by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903.

Ensigns Allen Buchanan and Frederick J. Horne, jr., to be lieutenants (junior grade) from the 28th of January, 1904, having completed three years' service in their present grade.

Lieut. Hilary P. Jones, jr., to be a lieutenant commander from the 15th of March, 1904, vice Lieut. Comdr. Harry H. Hosley, promoted.

Lieut. William R. Shoemaker to be a lieutenant commander from the 18th of March, 1904, vice Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty, promoted.

Asst. Civil Engr. James V. Rockwell to be a civil engineer from the 6th of March, 1904, vice Civil Engr. Geo Mackay, retired.

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 9, 1904.

##### Appointments in the Marine Corps.

To be 2d Lieutenants.

Arthur Stokes, John H. White, Reginald R. Hogan, Frederick A. Barker, Edward B. Cole, Joan Newton, jr., Emile P. Moses, William L. Burchfield, John H. Thompson.



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son, William T. Hoadley, Alexander M. Watson, Harold F. Wirgman, Edward P. Larned.

**G.O. 155, MARCH 23, 1904, NAVY DEPARTMENT.**  
Hereafter, whenever a man holding a continuous service certificate is re-enlisted, the recruiting officer shall cause the place of re-enlistment to be indicated on the man's continuous service certificate in the column headed "Vessels on board of which service is performed" on the same line on which the re-enlistment is noted.

When a man holding a continuous service certificate is discharged, the place of discharge shall be noted in the column prepared for that purpose.

The residence claimed at the date of re-enlistment must be noted on the line where the man's name appears on the page showing "Descriptive list and health record." The place of residence will not be changed during enlistment upon the unsupported statement of the enlisted man, but evidence satisfactory to the Bureau of Navigation must accompany a request for change of place of residence. This information is required in order to determine the place to which an enlisted man is entitled to transportation on discharge—whether to place of enlistment, if discharged on expiration of enlistment; or to place of residence, if discharged for physical disability.

CHAS. H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

**G.O. 156, APRIL 4, 1904, NAVY DEPARTMENT.**  
Announces changes in the Navy Regulations in Articles 161 and 170 (2).

**G.C.M.O. 17, FEB. 20, 1904 NAVY DEPARTMENT.**  
This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. of which Capt. Henry W. Lyon was president and Lieut. Comdr. Walter J. Sears was judge advocate for the trial of Lieut. (J.G.) Charles P. Nelson, on a charge of culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty, in connection with the collision of the torpedo boat Winslow, and the ferry boat America in the East River, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1903.

The facts of the case have previously appeared in the Army and Navy Journal.

Lieutenant Nelson was found guilty, and sentenced "to lose three numbers; to be reduced to the bottom of the list of lieutenants (junior grade) as given in the Navy Register of Jan. 1, 1904, and remain there until he shall have lost the required three numbers; and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy." Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling in approving the proceedings said: "In view of the fact that a substantial punishment has been awarded, the general court-martial order promulgating the result of the trial and the Department's action thereon, in itself a severe reproof to any officer, is regarded as a sufficient compliance with so much of the sentence as provides for reprimand by the Secretary of the Navy."

## NAVY GAZETTE.

April 8.—Lieut. C. B. Hatch, jr., detached Newark; to home, when resignation will be accepted.  
Ensign H. E. Cook, detached Brooklyn; to Iowa.  
Ensign H. Ellis, detached Marietta; to Newark.  
Pay. Dir. J. B. Redfield, to be placed on the retired list of the Navy, April 13, 1904 (section 144 of the Revised Statutes).

Paym. D. Potter, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 20, 1904, for duty as pay officer of yard.

Paym. J. Irwin, jr., detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 20, 1904; to Solace, May 10, 1904.

Paym. H. H. Balthis, detached Solace, May 10, 1904; to Oregon.

Paym. H. E. Biscoe, detached Oregon; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Paym. G. P. Auld, sick leave extended three months from April 17, 1904.

Bttn. A. R. Nickerson, detached Constellation, Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Ohio.

Act. Bttn. H. F. Marker, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Kearsarge.

War. Mach. A. T. Percival, detached duty Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Ohio.

War. Mach. W. J. Powell, detached duty Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Ohio.

Paym. Clk. R. B. Westlake, detached Solace, May 10, 1904; to home, when resignation will be accepted.

Paym. Clk. J. B. Horton, appointment dated Oct. 17, 1902, for duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., revoked.

APRIL 9.—Lieut. W. S. Miller, detached Machias; to naval hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Lieut. A. E. Watson, detached Brooklyn; to Marietta.

Lieut. H. P. McIntosh, retired, to Washington, D.C.; for duty in Office of Naval Intelligence.

Midshipman C. A. Brillhart, detached Gloucester; to Machias.

Bttn. M. Fritman, detached Yankee, April 13, 1904; to home and wait orders.

Gun. J. C. McDermott, detached naval magazine, Fort Lafayette, N.Y., etc.; to Asiatic Station, via Solace.

Gun. W. H. F. Schluter, detached Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Gun. J. Shannon, to New York, N.Y., and report to commandant, April 18, 1904, for duty in charge naval magazine, Fort Lafayette, N.Y.

War. Mach. J. M. Ober, when discharged treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

War. Mach. H. B. Heath, detached Des Moines, and continue treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Comdr. A. M. Knight, detached command Castine, April 20, 1904; to home and wait orders, via Washington, D.C.

Comdr. E. J. Dorn, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to command Castine, April 20, 1904.

Paym. Clk. T. G. Hansche, appointment dated June 12, 1901, for duty on board Oregon, revoked.

Paym. Clk. J. E. Reed, appointed April 9, 1904, for duty as fleet paymaster's clerk on board Wisconsin.

Paym. Clk. C. G. Bellinger, appointed April 9, 1904, for duty paymaster's clerk to the general inspector of the pay corps.

APRIL 10.—SUNDAY.

APRIL 11.—Comdr. E. B. Underwood, detached command Wheeling; to command Adams.

Comdr. C. E. Fox, detached command Adams; to command Wheeling.

Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Clark, detached Alabama, April 23, 1904; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Shoemaker, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., April 19, 1904; to Alabama as navigator, April 23, 1904.

Lieut. G. L. P. Stone and Lieut. W. H. Standley, upon arrival Adams at Tutuila, Samoa, report commandant for duty at that station.

Lieut. R. E. Counts and Lieut. J. S. Graham, detached Adams; to Wheeling.

Lieut. H. E. Parmenter, detached Wheeling; to Adams.

Lieut. H. G. Sparrow, detached Castine; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. Bronson, jr., detached Wheeling; to Adams.

Lieut. C. T. Jewell, detached duty connection with General Board, Washington, D.C., etc., April 15, 1904, to Olympia for duty as aid on staff of Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, U.S.N.

Ensign F. J. Horne, jr., detached Adams; to Wheeling.

Midshipman I. C. Johnson, jr., detached Adams; to Wheeling.

Ensign H. E. Lackey, Midshipmen F. S. Whitten and J. H. Blackburn, detached duty naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, and continue duty on board Wheeling.

Midshipman R. S. Thompson, detached Gloucester; to Castine.

Passed Asst. Surg. E. G. Parker, detached Adams; to Wheeling.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. E. Odell, detached Wheeling; to Adams.

Paym. F. K. Perkins, commissioned a paymaster in the Navy with rank of lieutenant from March 3, 1903.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. C. DeVries, resignation accepted to take effect April 11, 1904.

Passed Asst. Paym. I. T. Hagner, detached Adams and wait orders.

Bttn. J. Dowling, detached Kearsarge; to Washington, D.C. and report commandant navy yard at that place, for duty in connection Fern and Onida.

Asst. Paym. E. E. Goodhue, detached duty naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, and continue duty on board Wheeling.

Act. Gun. J. J. Manning and War. Mach. W. J. Trevor-row, detached Wheeling; to Adams.

Paym. Clk. H. G. Tripp, detached naval station, Tutuila, Samoa; to home, and appointment dated Dec. 3, 1901, revoked.

Paym. Clk. J. J. Kelly, appointed April 11, 1904, for duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

APRIL 12.—Comdr. N. E. Mason, to visit navy yards and powder factories on Pacific Coast, ordnance duty, thence to Washington, D.C., and report Bureau Ordnance for special duty.

Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Chambers, detached naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc., May 14, 1904; to Washington, D.C., for duty connection with General Board.

Lieut. T. G. Pettengill, detached duty in charge of naval recruiting party No. 2, etc., April 20, 1904; to Washington, D.C., special temporary duty.

Lieut. C. P. Plunkett, detached Topeka; to home and wait orders.

Ensign F. O. Branch, detached treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; to Savannah, Ga., for duty in charge of naval recruiting party No. 2, April 20, 1904.

Med. Insp. E. H. Green, detached duty as fleet surgeon, U.S. Asiatic Fleet; to home and wait orders.

Surg. N. H. Drake, detached Maine; to Lancaster.

Surg. I. W. Kite, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Maine, April 24, 1904.

Asst. Surg. J. S. Woodward, detached naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md., etc.; to Brooklyn.

Asst. Surg. J. E. Gill, detached Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Kearsarge.

Asst. Paym. R. Spear, detached Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., April 15, 1904; to naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, with additional duty as pay officer Adams.

Chaplain C. M. Charlton, to Constellation, naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., April 30, 1904.

Act. Carp. C. H. Logan, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to New York via Mohican.

War. Mach. E. A. Blackwell, to San Francisco, Cal., May 2, 1904, for duty in connection with fitting out Ohio and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

APRIL 13.—Capt. J. A. Rodgers, president of Wireless Telegraph Board.

Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to command Chesapeake.

Lieut. W. G. H. Bullard, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Chesapeake as executive officer.

Lieut. W. W. Phelps, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Chesapeake as navigator.

Lieut. H. E. Smith, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Chesapeake as instructor in navigation.

Lieuts. T. L. Johnson, W. T. Tarrant, E. S. Kellogg, and T. C. Hart, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Chesapeake as watch and division officers.

Midshipman C. E. Brillhart, detached Gloucester; to Atlanta; orders to Machias revoked.

Surg. G. P. Lumsden, detached naval recruiting station, Chicago, Ill., etc.; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Surg. C. Biddle, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Asiatic Station for duty as fleet surgeon on board the flagship, via Solace.

Act. Asst. Surg. A. H. Wise, detached naval hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.; to naval and marine recruiting stations, Chicago, Ill.

Paym. G. C. Schafer, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., April 20, 1904; to Marblehead, April 30, 1904.

Paym. G. Skipwith, detached Marblehead, April 30, 1904; to home and wait orders.

Paym. Clk. F. W. Hutchinson, appointment dated Nov. 24, 1902, for duty Marblehead, revoked.

Paym. Clk. C. A. Davis, appointment dated Sept. 22, 1902, for duty Adams, revoked.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. T. Kennedy, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., April 26, 1904; to Washington, D.C., April 28, 1904, for duty to accompany Marine detachment to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

Cable from Rear Admiral Cooper, U.S.F.S. Wisconsin, Asiatic Fleet, April 13, 1904.

Major C. A. Doyen, to Olongapo Station.

First Lieut. T. Holcomb, jr., to Olongapo Station.

Major L. Karmany, Olongapo Station; to home.

First Lieut. R. S. Hooker, Olongapo Station; to home.

First Lieut. G. H. Mather, to Cavite Station.

Lieut. E. Walker, Oregon; to New Orleans.

Lieut. J. T. Tompkins, New Orleans; to home.

Lieut. E. C. Kaibfus, Cincinnati; to Albany.

Lieut. R. W. Vincent, Cincinnati; to Albany.

Ensign F. R. Nalle, Annapolis; to Albany.

Ensign J. W. Schoenfeld, Monadnock; to Albany.

Ensign W. H. Allen, Monadnock; to Helena.

Lieut. E. B. Larimer, Helena; to Wisconsin.

Midshipman G. J. Meyers, Rainbow; to Oregon.

Midshipman F. V. McNair, jr., Buffalo; to Oregon.

Midshipman M. Milne, Oregon; to Rainbow.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. E. McCullough, to Wisconsin.

APRIL 14.—Comdr. F. E. Qualtrough, detached duty as Supervisor of Harbor of New York; to command the Atlanta sailing from New York about April 23.

Comdr. W. H. Turner, detached command Atlanta; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart, to additional duty as Supervisor of the Harbor of New York.

Asst. Surg. C. G. Smith, detached Newport; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. F. E. Campbell, detached Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School Washington; to Newport.

War. Mach. A. Anschutz, detached Texas; to home and granted sick leave for two months.

Paym. Clk. T. J. Hoskinson, appointed April 13 for duty in connection with settlement of accounts, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paym. Clk. E. M. Cray, appointed April 13 for duty at the Naval Home, Philadelphia.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Promotions in the Revenue Cutter Service.

Nominations sent to the Senate April 12, 1904.

First Asst. Engr. Henry K. Spencer to be a chief engineer, with the rank of 1st lieutenant, to succeed George B. Maher, retired.

Second Asst. Engr. Henry T. Powell to be a first assistant engineer, with the rank of 2d lieutenant to succeed Henry K. Spencer, promoted.

Joseph E. Sheedy, of Massachusetts, to be a 2d assistant engineer, with the rank of 3d lieutenant to succeed Charles S. Root, promoted.

The following orders of the Revenue Cutter Service have been issued:

APRIL 7.—Chief Engr. George B. Mahr is placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 8.—Lieut. J. H. Crozier is granted fourteen days' leave of absence.

APRIL 9.—Chief Engr. D. F. Bowen will report to the medical board at Stapleton, N.Y., for physical examination.

Capt. H. M. Broadbent is granted thirty days' extension of leave.

Lieut. R. M. Sturtevant is granted a three months' extension of leave.

Surg. W. E. Handy is granted five days' leave.

APRIL 11.—1st Asst. Engr. B. A. Minor is detached from the Tuscarora, and is ordered to the Rush.

Chief Engr. F. W. H. Whittaker is placed on the retired list.

APRIL 12.—Capt. H. B. Rogers is detached from the Seminole, and ordered to his home and wait orders.

Capt. J. A. Stamm is detached from the Boutwell, and ordered to his home and wait orders.

Chief Engr. H. U. Butler, is granted eight days leave.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, New London, Conn.

ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. F. Wild, San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—At Newbern, N.C. Capt. W. S. Howland.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE (practice ship)—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. First Lieut. John C. Moore.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—At Arundel Cove, for repairs.

FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—At Key West, Fla.

GALVESTON—At Baltimore for repairs. Capt. W. H. Cushing.

GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal. First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.

GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash. Capt. D. F. Tessler.

GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y. Capt. T. D. Walker.

GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. T. W. Lay, retired.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON, Lieut. H. B. West. At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—At New York.

MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y. Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.

MANNING, Capt. F. Tuttle, Sausalito, Cal.

MOHAWK—At Baltimore, Md. Fitting out for service.

MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Wis., in winter quarters. Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.

ONONDAGA—At Norfolk, Va. Capt. W. G. Ross.

PERRY—Capt. F. D. Dunwoody. At Astoria, Ore.

RUSH—Capt. C. C. Fenger. At Sitka, Alaska.

SIMMONS—At Boston, Mass.

SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y. First Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Honolulu, H.I.

TUSCARORA—At Milwaukee, Wis. Capt. D. A. Hall.

WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.

WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. S. E. Maguire.

WINNIMMET—Capt. H. Emory, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor, At Sheldaboro, Miss.

WOODBURY—At Portland, Me. Capt. O. S. Wiley.

## DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL BARKER.

Pensacola, Fla., April 15, 1904.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

I have conveyed to the fleet your words of praise for the dead and sympathy for the living. The officers and men in the fleet join with me in thanking you for your kind message. They desire me to convey your admiration for the heroism and discipline shown by the captain, officers and crew of the Missouri immediately after the explosion.

BARKER.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

As soon as the Yorktown has completed the repairs now under way at the Mare Island Navy Yard, it is the intention of the Department to send that vessel to the Asiatic station, as she has demonstrated that this class of vessel is about the most valuable for the duty on that station.

Following a cruise in Alaskan waters in 1894, the Yorktown remained on the China station from October of that year until October of 1897, when she came to the Mare Island yard and was placed out of commission for the first time since her completion in 1889. The Yorktown is of 1,700 tons displacement and has a bunker capacity of 400 tons of bituminous coal.

The U.S.S. Massachusetts, Capt. J. G. Eaton, arrived at New York April 13 from Pensacola, where she has been engaged in target practice.

The British torpedo-boat destroyer Teazer grounded during the maneuvers at Portsmouth on April 13. All the members of the crew were saved. It was feared at first that the vessel would prove a wreck, but she was floated off the next day. A night attack on Portsmouth harbor had been arranged for the delectation of Prince Henry, of Prussia, who is there on a private visit as the guest of Admiral Sir John Fisher. The Prince and the Admiral were watching the maneuvers when, according to a press despatch, the Teazer's officers were dazzled by the searchlights. The vessel crashed at full speed into the sea wall and grounded. The Teazer was built at Cowes, Isle of Wight, in 1892. Her measurements are: 200 feet long, 19 feet beam, 5.6 feet draught, 320 tons displacement, and she has an indicated horse power of 4,500. She has two torpedo tubes and her armament consists of one 12-pounder and five 6-pounder quick-firing guns.

The cadet practice ship Chesapeake has been ordered into commission at Annapolis in command of Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam. Other officers ordered to the vessel are Lieuts. W. G. H. Bullard, W. W. Phelps, H. E. Smith, T. L. Johnson, W. T. Tarrant, E. S. Kellogg, T. C. Hart.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department April 14 for the purchase of four old monitors built and used by the Navy during the Civil War—the Nahant, the Jason, the Montauk and the Lehigh. The vessels were appraised at \$10,000 each, but the lowest bid for any one of them was \$10,010, and the average was above \$11,000.

The highest bids were those of Frank Samuel, of Philadelphia, for the Montauk, \$12,050; L. E. Hunt, of Melrose, Mass., for the Jason and the Nahant, \$11,805 each, and R. T. Potter, of Fall River, Mass., for the Lehigh



## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 11, 1904.

The midshipmen's baseball team narrowly escaped a whitewash in the game here on April 9 with the nine of Syracuse University. The score was 11 to 1. The game was the poorest exhibition of ball that the locals have exhibited this season. They went to pieces in the second, fifth and ninth inning, and during these three times up the visitors were able to make nine of their runs, seven of which were aided by errors. Annapolis scored her only run in the sixth inning. Spohrd drew a base, advanced to second on Wilber's error and scored on a passed ball by Curtis.

Superintendent and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson of the Naval Academy, and Miss Caroline Brownson left here April 10 for Yonkers, New York, having been called there by the death of the Superintendent's son-in-law, Mr. George D. Tooker, of that place. Mr. Tooker married Miss Harriet Brownson, eldest daughter of the Superintendent.

Mrs. Asserson, wife of Lieut. William Asserson, U.S.N., who has been visiting her uncle, Admiral A. H. McCormick, U.S.N., retired, has returned to her home in Boston, Mass. Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, who has been visiting his sister, the wife of Lieutenant Bainbridge-Hoff, at the Naval Academy, has returned to Princeton University. Miss Edith Cutler, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Cutler, U.S.N., attended the wedding of Miss Gailie Walnwright in Washington on Wednesday. Mrs. Johnson, wife of Prof. Theodore W. Johnson, U.S.N., has returned from a visit to Philadelphia. Congressman and Mrs. Lilley of Connecticut visited their son, Midshipman F. T. Lilley, of the Naval Academy last week. Mrs. F. T. Blasdel of Hot Springs, Ark., spent Easter with her son, Midshipman F. G. Blasdel of the second class. Mrs. L. C. Logan, wife of Captain Logan, U.S.N., and daughter Georgiana, are visiting Mrs. Theodor Porter.

A very successful feat of difficult engineering has been performed in the artesian well now being bored at the Naval Academy. About six months since a tool, called a plunger, weighing three thousand pounds, broke off and lodged in the well at a distance of 6.0 feet from the surface. Several ineffectual attempts were made to bring the tool up, but no hold could be gotten on it until last week, when strong and powerful apparatus was applied and the plunger brought to the surface. The difficulty of raising this heavy tool was enhanced by the pressure on its sides which exceeded, in pounds weight, the dead weight of the tool. The well is being bored by P. H. and J. Conlan of Newark, N.J., and is being done in the effort of the Naval Academy authorities to own their own, independent supply of water.

The work of dredging the Annapolis harbor at the mouth of Severn river leading to the Naval Academy is now nearing completion. The channel was dredged from the mouth of the river all the way into the Naval Academy wharf. The width of the channel is 150 feet with a depth of 30 feet. Heretofore the greatest depth of the channel at highest water was only 23 feet, and the larger vessels would have to anchor out about four or five miles in the bay. The work has been done by the firm of Marshall and Cummins, dredging contractors of New York.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 7, 1904.

Easter Sunday dawned calm and beautiful here, a perfect California day, and one which was appreciated perhaps more than usual on account of the long spell of dreary, rainy weather which preceded it, the records showing that we had twenty-nine days on which it rained during the month of March. St. Peter's chapel had been most beautifully decorated by the ladies of the yard for the Resurrection festival, tall Easter lilies being used in great abundance. A new mahogany choir rail and a new carpet had just been put in, and at the eleven o'clock service on Sunday morning the handsome little edifice presented a really beautiful appearance. The music by the chapel choir, composed of Mrs. W. G. Miller, Mrs. F. B. Zahm, the Misses Simons, Miss Frances Moore, Comdr. William H. Beecher, Messrs. Knoble and Burke, with Miss Marie Buss of Vallejo as organist, was very fine, while the solo, sung by Mrs. Shafter of San Francisco, at the offertory, was beautiful. Chaplain A. A. McAllister preached a short but most impressive sermon on the Resurrection.

Mr. and Mrs. Shafter of San Francisco were the guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla over Easter. Mrs. Elliott of San Francisco, widow of the late Commander Elliott, is the guest of Mrs. E. D. Taussig on the receiving ship Independence, having come up to the yard to remain over Easter. Capt. and Mrs. Taussig entertained a number of friends at dinner aboard the ship on Sunday evening.

Mrs. W. G. Miller returned recently from San Francisco where she had been visiting for several days, the guest of Miss Chesbrough. Mrs. Harry George, accompanied by her little daughter, came up from San Francisco on Monday, April 4, and is visiting on the island, a guest at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur. Mrs. George will remain here for a week or more.

Mrs. E. D. Taussig was the hostess at a meeting of one of the card clubs of the yard on Tuesday last, when seven-handed euchre was played by the ladies, the highest score being made by Mrs. Elliott of San Francisco. The guests present included Mrs. McCalla, Mrs. P. C. Pope, Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Mrs. S. L. Graham, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. J. H. Glennon and Mrs. Trowbridge.

Mrs. Uriel Setzer, who returned only recently from the Orient, is spending some time at Mare Island, a guest at the home of Mr. Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons.

Mrs. Reginald F. Nicholson came up from San Francisco on Monday, April 4, and is the guest of Mrs. B. F. Tilley. Mrs. Nicholson will remain here while the Tacoma, of which Commander Nicholson is the commanding officer, is at the yard. Mrs. B. F. Chapman and Miss Chapman have returned from Los Angeles where they spent Holy Week with relatives.

Mrs. McCalla and her daughter, Miss Lilly McCalla, went to San Francisco on April 5 for a few days. The following day Miss Stella McCalla went down to attend the Gaiety Club dance given in the city that evening, and of which Mrs. McCalla acted as one of the patronesses.

The Young Ladies' Club of the yard met at the home of Mrs. Charles P. Kindeberger in Vallejo for their weekly afternoon of euchre on Wednesday, April 6. The ladies present were Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Mrs. F. B. Zahm, Mrs. T. Gaines Roberts, Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., Mrs. Margaret Cutts, Mrs. J. T. Miller and Mrs. Theodore C. Fenton.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Glennon entertained a number of friends at a dinner given at their handsome quarters here on the evening of April 6. Pink was the color chosen for the table decorations, and something entirely new and novel was introduced. From a large centerpiece of pink roses extended over the snowy cloth a quantity of pink Han-kow gauze, which lay on the table in soft waves, and over which were carelessly scattered pink roses and green leaves. Covers were laid for ten, the guests being Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Taussig, Mrs. Elliott of San Francisco, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, and Comdr. Frederic Singer.

Commodore John W. Moore, retired, and Mrs. Moore, who have been the guests of Mrs. Macrea in Vallejo for the past few weeks, left for their home in the East today. They were accompanied by their three grandchildren, the little daughters of the late Comdr. William E. Sewell.

The wedding of Lieut. J. W. McClaskey, U.S.M.C., at

present attached to the San Francisco naval training station, and Miss Cyretta McQuaid of Vallejo, will take place at the home of the bride in that city on Wednesday, April 23, and will be a quiet affair.

The new spars for the Princeton have been completed and are to be installed aboard the ship as soon as possible. Three entire new sets of spars for wireless telegraphy are now being made here for use at the naval station at Cavite. The spars are to be forwarded on the Solace, which, according to the present orders, is to sail from here on May 10.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Pond came up from the San Francisco naval training station on April 1 and reported as executive officer of the U.S.S. Supply.

The seamen of the receiving ship Independence have obtained permission to go to work on seventeen acres of made land lying south of the ship, and the men propose to plant some four hundred trees, including all kinds of fruit and nut trees that thrive in this part of the State, as well as to lay out vegetable gardens large enough to supply the whole ship with fresh vegetables.

Preparations are being made here to repeat the entertainment which was so successfully given in San Francisco last winter by the boys from the San Francisco naval training station, the proceeds to go to the club house for sailors and marines which is now rapidly nearing completion in this city.

The U.S.S. Supply sailed from here to-day and will stop at San Francisco to take on some additional stores. She will sail from that place on April 9 on the return trip to Guam.

The Equipment Department has about completed the installation of the system of wireless telegraphy aboard the Solace, and by the end of this week she will be ready to send and receive messages by means of Marconi's system. Lieutenant Sweet will complete the installation of the wireless at this yard about the end of the month.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 10, 1904.

Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., instructor in equitation at this school, has had built near the riding hall a contrivance to be used in the subduing of uncontrollable animals, which is proving very effective. It is very simple in construction. From a heavy timber sunk vertically in the ground, and which serves as an axis, two heavy beams radiate at an angle of about twenty-five degrees, each end being supported by a wheel of the transfer wagon variety. Cross pieces at the ends of the beams enclose the animal as in a treadmill, with attachments for keeping him from going up in the air or laying down. Once an animal is fastened to the contrivance, his pathway is very clearly defined, despite all his efforts; and that is round and round, until he learns his lesson.

Bishop Millsbaugh of Kansas and Mrs. Millsbaugh were the guests of Col. and Mrs. E. Z. Steever for several days last week. Mrs. Millsbaugh and the ladies of the post at Colonel Steever's on Wednesday afternoon, and talked to them about the establishment of a ladies' auxiliary in the post.

The completion of the new officer's quarters and their acceptance by the Q.M. Department has occasioned considerable moving in the garrison. The Artillery post is to provide quarters for at least four officers belonging to the staff of the post or school.

The post exchange has decided to re-establish its grocery department which was done away with last fall, following the close of the maneuvers. A complete line of goods will be put in as early as possible.

Should the condition of the ground permit, a team picked from the applicants now practicing to represent the post on the diamond during the coming season, will play a practice game with the State Agricultural college at Manhattan to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. McBlaine, who was operated upon by Dr. L. W. Keller on Wednesday of last week, is convalescing.

The Cavalry officers were examined in security and information yesterday which completes their course in this subject for this year.

Capt. Alexander M. Davis, Subsistence Dept., stationed at this post, has prepared a new mess kit and a contrivance for carrying it, which he has submitted to the Ordnance Department for its consideration with a view to its adoption by the Service. The affair is a most ingenious arrangement throughout, and is far superior to the present idea in every way. The mess kit is in two pieces as at present, but much deeper and capable of holding three days' field rations besides a knife, fork and spoon, and even a tooth brush may be included. The bacon is intended to be carried in a tin box which is enclosed inside the mess kit. A handle composed of two pieces which fits about the can serves to lock top and bottom pieces together. The mess kit may be used for boiling purposes or as a skillet. The top piece is also intended for use as an trenching tool, and is made to fit the handle of a small pick of light weight, which may be included in the equipment of the soldier. A quart tin cup is made with a groove to fit the curve of the body, with a canteen of similar shape fitting inside the tin cup. A small tin box carries emergency rations for two days. The contrivance for carrying this equipment is of canvas. In one place and fitted with pockets, and is made to be attached to the new ordnance cartridge belt, with the idea that the weight shall be distributed about the lower part of the back and on the hips. This does away with the haversack which has always proven in the way and extremely burdensome as well. The carrying of the ration inside of metal receptacles will keep it from insects and the dirt and dust of the march and make it much more palatable to the tired warrior. The kit when attached to the belt with the suspenders which are to be issued, will make it possible for the soldier to do it all at one time, which will also be a great advantage, especially when he is called out during the night when in the field.

The School of Equitation, the first that our Service has ever known, came to a close on Tuesday morning last, when the officers taking the course engaged in several exercises, under the direction of Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., their instructor, which showed the skill they have attained during their season of training. The exercises were held in the riding hall and occupied about two hours and were highly creditable to all the participants. The first on the program was school riding, which is a course preliminary to that of the high school. Each officer in turn came down the hall with the mount he had trained, showing the animal's gait, passing, turning, etc. Next came the work at the heads, with pistol and saber. This was exceptionally good, officers and horses showing to excellent advantage. The hurdle was used in this instance. The piece-de-resistance was the handling and riding of bucking horses. If the spectators were in search of excitement, it was there and to spare, for the work cut out for the students was on the strenuous order from the start. One rider went to the tan bark before he had secured his seat, but he was on again in a flash. The throwing of the rope, which has been carried to a considerable degree of excellence during the course, was down on the program and aside from the expertness attained by the students, the exhibition was full of interest to the spectators. The school staff was present to pass upon the work.

The Quartermaster General has approved the selection of scenery for the post theater and the contract for the work will be awarded to the Kansas City Scenic Company an early date, the scenery to be installed this fall. The officers making the selection have shown admirable taste and the garrison will have every reason to be proud of its amusement house. The drop curtain will depict a scene from Remington's work, probably a border scene, in which the Cavalryman and the Artilleryman will be represented. Four complete sets of scenery have been selected and a street scene. All of the scenery

will be handled by elevating devices so that the pushing and hauling which is so objectionable will be entirely obviated. The outlay appropriated for these fixtures is very liberal.

Lieut. L. W. Oliver, 8th Cav., and Lieut. W. H. Cowles, 4th Cav., have been subpoenaed as witnesses before the District Court at Topeka, and will leave for that city to-day.

An epidemic of measles is rampant in the garrison and several families have been quarantined in consequence. A howling nor-wester struck the post on Friday morning, and for that day and for a greater portion of the night it raged with great fury. The snow fell so thickly that at times objects were hardly discernible a short distance away. The sun came out brightly on the day following and save for a few deep drifts the evidence of the hardest storm of the winter had faded away before nightfall. Luckily none of the gardens were injured by the storm.

The stables of the 7th Field Battery will be vacated to-morrow in order to allow the contractor to commence work on the alterations and repairs that are badly needed. Miss Frost of New York city is visiting Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Gatchell.

The bankers of Central Kansas, who hold their yearly convention in Junction City this week, will be entertained on Thursday afternoon by an exhibition drill in the riding hall.

Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, Deputy Surgeon General, left on Monday last for Hot Springs, Ark., where he will avail himself of a month's sick leave.

The members of the Hospital Corps gave a dance in the assembly hall on Monday evening which was well attended in spite of the weather. Lunch was served during the intermission.

The Cavalry command held its monthly small arms competition on Tuesday. The following scores were made out of a possible 750: Troop K, 8th Cav., 484; Troop C, 4th Cav., 475; Troop I, 8th Cav., 459; Troop D, 4th Cav., 450; Troop B, 4th Cav., 436; Troop A, 4th Cav., 424; Troop M, 8th Cav., 419; Troop L, 8th Cav., 408. First Sgt. Kunz, of Troop L, 8th Cav., had the highest individual score, 108 out of a possible 150. The 4th Cavalry squadron landed first money with a score of 1,775, with the 8th Cavalry squadron a close second with 1,768, points to its credit.

The contractors have begun excavating for the foundations of the new guard house. The 1st Squadron of the 11th Cavalry is expected to arrive here about the first week in May to take station.

The first practice game of the season was held on the athletic grounds this afternoon for the purpose of picking the team that goes to Manhattan to-morrow to cross bats with the State Agricultural team. Of the new candidates that reported for practice several made very favorable impressions. Two short games were played for the purpose of trying out the different men. Regular practice games will be inaugurated this week which will continue until the first part of May when the first team will doubtless have been selected.

## FORT MC PHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., April 11, 1904.

"A more beautiful entertainment can scarcely be imagined," the Atlanta Constitution says, "than the reception given last night by the officers and their wives of Fort McPherson in compliment to Gen. T. H. Barry, of the Department of the Gulf, and Mrs. Barry. Since the residence at the fort of Col. Butler D. Price and the 16th U.S. Infantry, there have been a series of delightful entertainments, but the reception last night eclipsed in size, elaborate detail and artistic taste any heretofore given and the several hundred guests entertained were enthusiastic in their praise of the very enjoyable evening. The reception was given in the mess hall, a vast apartment in every way adaptable to the brilliant function at which Atlanta's 'beauty and chivalry' were assembled to enjoy the hospitality of the fort. There was not an inch of the hall that had not its decorative touch, the mural decorations extending the length of the hall on both sides, being of the branches of pine trees and masses of starry dogwood blossoms, so thickly set that the woodwork was entirely concealed even to the ceiling. An elegant buffet supper was served during the evening and the 16th Infantry band rendered a program of dance music that was inspiring to young and old alike. In the receiving line with General and Mrs. Barry were Mrs. Price, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Bennett, wives of the officers of Colonel Price's staff. Waltz and Mrs. Ferguson, wives of the officers of the Gulf Department. Assisting in the entertainment of the guests were the ladies of Fort McPherson and many of Atlanta's representative ladies. A number of handsome toilets were seen, these with the glittering uniforms of the officers completing what was a notably picturesque as well as most enjoyable occasion. Mrs. Barry was most attractive in a reception gown of white orga crepe, the corage elaborate in duchesse lace. Mrs. Price, always charming, was beautifully gowned in a French creation of black lace. Guipure and brussels net. Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Beckurts gave a charming card party last week. Spring was suggested in all the decorations. The elaborate centerpiece was of jonquils and water color score-cards of the same dainty flower. The prizes were unusually elegant and were won by Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Will C. Bennett, Lieutenant Hyatt, Lieutenant White and the consolation went to Capt. 'Jack' Bennett. An elaborate course supper was served. Capt. William H. Johnston has been detailed to St. Louis's Fair as major of Philippine Scouts.

Mrs. T. Thornburgh was the much admired guest of Col. and Mrs. Price the past two weeks. Mrs. Goshorn of Louisville, Ky., is visiting her brother, Captain Beckurts. Dr. Park Howell and Mrs. Howell are late arrivals at the post. Miss Mary Howland of Charleston, S.C., is being entertained by Miss Halladay. Miss Thorne, who has again been critically ill, is much improved.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Stone, Jr., are rejoicing over the arrival of Charles B. Stone, the 3d.

Major S. W. Dunning of Washington, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Louis Solleiac en route to his new station at San Francisco. He attended the General Barry reception. Dr. Joseph F. Siler is greeting his many friends in the garrison. Several luncheons and dinners have been given in his honor. He was an attendant at the Gray-Pearce wedding and a guest at the reception. His new station is Fort Logan, Denver.

Mrs. Alexander Sharp, who has been spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Jack Bennett, returns to Washington to-day accompanied by Mrs. Bennett. Mrs. Sharp's charming personality has endeared her to all the garrison and it is with many regrets we say goodbye.

The visit of Mrs. Thornburgh has been the occasion of several pretty functions in the garrison. Col. and Mrs. Price gave a beautifully appointed dinner on Sunday. Invited to meet her were Capt. and Mrs. Gohn, Mrs. Colt and Miss Colt and others. On Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Buck entertained at dinner. The colorings were all in pink, effectively carried out in apple blossoms, candles and shades. The guests invited to meet Mrs. Thornburgh were Col. and Mrs. Price, Major and Mrs. Gray, Major and Mrs. Curry and Mrs. Edward Hayes.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Thornburgh was again complimented by a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Gohn. The table was massed with yellow jonquils surrounded by silver candles with dainty pink shades. The guests entertained were Col. and Mrs. Price, Mrs. Colt, Miss Colt, and Lieut. Perrin L. Smith.

The recent marriage of Miss Jennie Gray, one of Atlanta's most popular belles, to Capt. Earle D'Arcey Pearce, Art. Corps, was one of unusual interest to Atlantians and Fort McPhersonians. The bride was most





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lavishly entertained and feted. One of the most beautiful dinners given in her honor was the entertainment by Col. and Mrs. Price on Saturday evening. The table was laden with red carnations and ferns and many candies with red shades, giving a soft glow to the richly appointed table. On the hand-painted place cards were knots of red satin ribbon suggestive of the Artillery. The guests were Miss Gray's wedding party, Miss Gray, Miss Pearce, Miss Cordelia Gray, Miss Selden, Captain Pearce, Lieutenants Hyatt, Perren L. Smith and Boswell, Mrs. Thornburgh and Mrs. Hayes. Mrs. Price wore a handsome dinner gown of champagne crepe de Chine. Miss Gray was beautiful in black lace and jet.

The approaching marriage of Miss Eva Wilby to Lieut. Jack Hayes, this month, is an event of great interest in the garrison. Miss Wilby is one of Atlanta's popular belles, and her charming personality will be a delightful acquisition to the post life. Lieut. Jack Hayes is the son of Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hayes, and is a very popular officer.

Mrs. Hayes and Miss Hayes gave an elaborate morning card party in honor of Miss Wilby on Thursday last. The house was beautiful with apple blossom boughs and huge bowls of violets everywhere. An elegant course luncheon was served at one o'clock. The guest of honor was given a large bunch of carnations and roses. The prizes were very handsome. A beautiful fan, won by Mrs. Rucker, a set of collar and cuffs of Persian embroidery was won by Miss Colt. Miss Halladay was fortunate in winning the consolation, a Hutt picture.

Fort McPherson has donned her spring garb and is unusually attractive this year. Many improvements are noticeable all about the post. We are enjoying our afternoon band concerts again and are justly proud of our fine 16th band which is popular with Atlantians, and much appreciated by the post people.

A dinner was also given at Fort McPherson by Major and Mrs. W. W. Gray, Med. Dept., for Miss Gray and Captain Pearce. A great deal of Artillery red was used in the decorations. The table was a mass of flowers and lights, the lights burning softly under red shades. The place-cards were decorated with cupids and bore a verse to each guest. The reading of the verses caused much merriment. A delicious dinner was served, with many beautiful courses. Mrs. Gray wore an exquisite embroidered gown of white Canton linen. Miss Gray wore a charming dinner gown of white lace. Those present besides Miss Gray and Captain Pearce were Miss Pearce, Miss Selden of Baltimore, Miss Cordelia Gray, Miss Sally Connolly, Mr. Joseph Brown Connolly, Mr. Anthony Rivers, Lieutenants Shean and Boswell.

### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 11, 1904.

The first baseball game to be played at this post this season took place Saturday afternoon on the post diamond, when the team from the 1st Squadron, 15th Cavalry, crossed bats with Troop I's team. The game was all one-sided owing to the troop team having very little practice, and the score was 17 to 3 in favor of the squadron team. A large crowd witnessed the game. There is still much talk of forming a post team, and it is expected that as soon as a few of these match games are played and the material is found the post will be represented. If this team is organized it is expected that they will play some excellent games with the Infantrymen across the lake. The battery team is hard at practice. It has as yet have played no games. The 1st Squadron team is as follows: O'Sullivan, Troop B, catcher and captain; Henderson, Troop B, p.; Sanford, Troop D, 1st b.; McMahon, Troop B, 2d b.; Lynn, Troop B, s.; Crawford, Troop B, 3d b.; Caron, Troop B, 1. f.; Grooves, Troop C, c. f.; Baker, Troop A, c. f. Sergt. George Fredericks, Troop A, is manager. Troop I's team follows: Rowe, c.; Thompson, p.; Bricker, 1st b.; Gilligan, 2d b.; Hagib, captain and s. s.; Sullivan, 3d b.; Lannon, c. f.; McDonough, c. f.; Frame, 1. f., and manager. This was the line-up at the game Saturday.

For the first time since the establishment of a military post at this place a sub-committee for the post exchange council has been appointed with the following members: Sergt. George E. Fredericks, Troop A; Sergt. William J. Lynn, Troop B; Sergt. William E. Kelsey, Troop C; Sergt. Alex. Schmidt, Troop D; 1st Sergt. Otto Kunkle, Troop I; 1st Sergt. Willey P. Burnett, recorder, Troop K; 1st Sergt. Victor Dore, Troop L; Sergt. George J. Bundy, Troop M; 1st Sergt. Francis Parker, president, 2d Battery, F.A.; 1st Sergt. William Coones, 7th Battery, F.A., and Sergt. George H. Spicer, Hospital Corps. The committee met last Monday evening and made some very important recommendations to the canteen council.

The meeting of the James Russell Lowell Literary Club last Monday evening was full of vim and arguments. The subject under discussion was, "Resolved, That the

western half of the United States will be of more future value than the eastern half." Privates Nichols and Bachman argued for the affirmative and Chaplain William W. Brander, 15th Cav., and Private Farrell for the negative. It was decided in the affirmative. Harry Goldman officiated as critic. The author for the evening was Whittier and several readings of this author's works were read by Carey, Gray and Remuss. At the meeting to-night the Monroe doctrine is the subject for debate, Bryant is the author, and an election of officers will take place.

First Sergt. B. B. McCroskey, Troop B, 15th Cav., returned to the post Tuesday from Fort Jay, N.Y., where he took the preliminary examination for a commission; he passed with a very creditable percentage and expects to leave shortly for Fort Leavenworth. He is a former cadet of the Military Academy.

Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel, 15th Cav., addressed the members of the Washington Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., at their meeting in Burlington last Wednesday evening.

Capt. John E. McMahon, A.C., returned to the garrison Saturday evening from the Sandy Hook proving grounds. Captain McMahon has been a member of the board of officers who are revising the Field Artillery regulations to conform to the new model field piece, and was relieved upon request. He returned to find his battery in excellent condition, in new quarters, gun sheds and stables, and the guns and caissons all looking fine in their new coat of paint.

The event of last week and the first garrison card party after the Lenten season occurred Wednesday afternoon, when Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel and Mrs. Frank B. Hopkins entertained the ladies of the garrison, Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux, Mrs. F. L. Taft, Miss Katharine Strong and Miss Ethel Ringham of Burlington, and Miss Nellie Hopkins of Essex Junction. Owing to the majority of the ladies of the garrison being ill, the party was not as large as was anticipated. The party indulged in progressive euchre and at 3:30 o'clock partook of a very dainty course of icecream, cake, strawberries and coffee. When the playing ceased the winners were awarded prizes; Miss Nellie Hopkins secured a very handsome china bouillon cup for first prize, and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire captured an artistic Japanese card tray for second prize.

Two bowling games were scheduled to be played last week on the alleys in the gym, one Thursday evening between the "boozie-sellers" (bartenders) of Burlington, and the "boozie-fighters," a picked team from the garrison, but as Thursday was pay day the game was postponed. The other was to be played Friday evening between the same teams that played last Friday, but was postponed. The highest score among the officers on the alleys is held by Lieut. Samuel W. Robertson, 15th Cav., 23. Private William Lake, 24th Battery, F.A., holds the record among the enlisted men, 23.

The members of Troop M, 15th Cav., received a very grateful letter from the father of Paul Harrington, who died about two weeks ago. The deceased's father, the Rev. Henry S. Harrington, of Potter Hill, R.I., writes to Captain Ellings, 15th Cav., and thanks him and the men for their kindly interest and floral offerings.

The sick list in this post still continues to rise. The new members among the officers are Lieut. Wiley P. Mangum, 15th Cav., who is in the hospital, and Lieut. Richard Furnival, A.C., who is confined to his quarters. Among the officers who resumed their duties are Capt. Francis C. Marshall, Lieutenants Samuel W. Robertson, Ben. Lear, jr., adjutant, 15th Cav., and Charles M. Bunker, Art. Corps. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. McCullough, 15th Cav., were both taken sick in the past week and Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire, 15th Cav., are also ill. The son of Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers, commanding officer, is sick; also Major Hoppin's two sons. Captain Conkling's daughter also suffers. Among the seven children attending school all are sick but one. Among the ladies of the post Mrs. John E. McMahon is somewhat improved. Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin, Mrs. Joseph T. Clarke, Mrs. John Conklin, Mrs. Leroy Ellings, Mrs. Leon R. Partridge and Miss Emily Gayle are ill. Mrs. Frederick D. Branch is also again confined to her home, ill. The other ladies and officers who are ill have been heretofore mentioned, are all about the same.

The most dreaded disease at the post at the present time is the measles. Lieut. Scott Baker, A.C., is confined to the hospital with this disease, the sons of Major Hoppin are in quarantine with it, and several enlisted men are in quarantine in the hospital. It was brought to this post by two brothers from Jefferson Barrecca. These men, with a detachment of recruits which recently arrived for the Artillery, mingled with the men several days before their symptoms were discovered. Latest reports from these patients are quite favorable, and all the men are using their utmost endeavors to prevent the spread of this disease.

### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 7, 1904.

The transport Logan sailed on the first day of April with a large number of recruits under the command of Major H. H. Benham, 2d Inf. Other passengers on the transport were Mrs. Leonard Wood and three children, Mrs. W. S. Hughes, Mrs. N. E. Irwin, Mrs. H. H. Benham, Mrs. D. M. Metcalf, Mrs. P. W. Corbushier.

It has been decided that the 1st Squadron of the 9th Cavalry, now at Ord Barracks, Monterey, shall garrison the national parks of the State this summer.

Chaplain Bateman of the 25th Infantry has just received a fine new Estey organ from the Woman's Army and Navy League of Washington.

The annual meeting of the Military Order of the Carabao took place at the Occidental hotel last Saturday evening. Gen. Charles A. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired, Grand Paramount Carabao of the order, presided.

The band of the Philippine Scouts, in charge of Lieut. Wesley King, left for the South on Saturday to play at Redwood City, Palo Alto and San Jose.

The entire 10th Infantry was ordered out, by special courtesy of Colonel Noble, to attend the funeral of Artiller Higgins who died at the General Hospital, of pneumonia.

Mrs. Roudiez, wife of Capt. Leon S. Roudiez, 25th Inf., died at the General Hospital on Sunday evening. Mrs. Roudiez has been a great sufferer, having been in the hospital ten months and submitting to five operations. The funeral was held at the Presidio and conducted by Chaplain Macomber, U.S.A., retired.

On Friday afternoon Major John Bigelow, commanding the 3d Squadron, 9th Cav., presented two bronze medals to the two best shots in the pistol practice competition held last fall. The two who received the medals were Lieut. Beauford R. Camp and Private Nathan L. Jones.

The orders transferring Major Albert Todd, Art. Corps, from the Presidio to the A. G. Department at Washington are regretted here, as Major Todd is an excellent officer and he and Mrs. Todd will be greatly missed from the social life of the Presidio.

The Infantry target practice will begin on Monday of next week at the new target range near Fort Baker. The 2d Battalion, 10th Inf., Major Henry B. Moon commanding, will be the first troop to test the range.

Col. E. A. Godwin, 9th Cav., who will command the 3d Squadron, 9th Cav., reported at headquarters the first of the week. Lieut. Paul H. McDonald, 10th Inf., is sick with the grip. Major John Bigelow, 9th Cav., who has been at the Presidio for the past year in command of the 3d Squadron of his regiment, will leave for Ord Barracks the first of the week to assume command of the 1st Squadron, 9th Cav. Lieut. B. J. Edger, asst. surg., who went to Washington with a detachment of insane from the General Hospital, has returned. Lieut. Henry A. Bell and Lieut. Louis Farrell, 15th Inf., stationed at Ord Barracks, registered at headquarters the first of the

week. The following officers are in the city for a short leave: Capt. George W. Helms, 19th Inf., from Vancouver Barracks; Capt. James H. Bradford, 19th Inf., from Fort Wright; Capt. Berkeley Snooks, 19th Inf., and Lieut. Richard Wetherill, 19th Inf., from Vancouver Barracks; Lieut. Ncd M. Green, 25th Inf., from Fort Niobrara, Neb.

The Easter hop given by the officers and ladies of the 10th Infantry on Monday evening was the most successful dance given by the regiment since returning from the Philippines.

Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, U.S.A., retired, who lives in San Francisco on Van Ness avenue, was taken to the General Hospital on Thursday morning, suffering from an attack of appendicitis.

Major General MacArthur, accompanied by his aide, Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf., inspected Fort Baker and the new target range at Point Bonita on Thursday.

The new brick bachelors' quarters at the Presidio, to which the young officers are looking forward with such pleasure, will be turned over from the Q.M. Department to the post about the middle of the month.

The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, at a recent meeting, admitted Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, U.S.A., retired, and Chaplain Barton W. Perry, Art. Corps, to membership.

### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., April 11, 1904.

A complete set of new colors has arrived at this post from the Q.M. Department at Washington. The old colors have been retired; they will be preserved and filed away with the regimental records which are so carefully guarded. The old colors have seen service in the Philippines and have been used here since the 3d has been quartered at Fort Thomas. This is a destructive post for flags, as the high prevailing winds and the altitude are very wearing.

Post Quartermaster Sergt. R. Von der Golts will retire this month after more than thirty years' active service in the Army.

The hop for the benefit of the ball team, given in the gymnasium hall on Tuesday evening, was a splendid affair socially and a financial success. Fully three hundred guests were present and two hundred and fifty at least were in the grand march. Music was furnished by the orchestra of the 3d Infantry band.

The "midway" at Fort Thomas is a veritable thorn in the flesh of, not only the post authorities, but the entire Highland district. Vigorous measures are being pushed now by the police committee of the board of trustees. All of the nickel-in-the-slot machines are ordered taken out of the various places within twenty-four hours or they will be destroyed. An inspection was made on Wednesday night. "The midway," especially at night, is a most unusual spectacle, when the myriad of electric lights are ablaze, the music in full blast, the gay throngs flitting here and there, the tropical plants, majestic trees, blooming flowers, all combine to give the resort a most foreign appearance. Some of the gardens are very beautiful, and, to a looker on in Venice, "the order is perfect and all seems to be harmless; but to the soldier it has proved a veritable pitfall. A four-mile law, or even a two-mile law, would solve the problem here. All other measures have failed so far.

Major William L. Buck, Captain Miller and Lieutenant Orchard, the board of officers for the selection of a site for a rifle range, have received instructions from the Department of the Lakes to continue their search for a range, extending the radius to one hundred miles instead of a day's march (twenty miles) as heretofore.

Lieut. Robert Blanchard, assistant surgeon at the post hospital, will shortly leave for Washington, D.C., where he will be married to Miss DeWitte, daughter of Surgeon General DeWitte, retired, this month.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Harry Quackenbush of Covington, Ky., entertained the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution most charmingly. Gen. and Mrs. Page of Fort Thomas were honored guests, who contributed much to the pleasure of the meeting, especially by the reading of a most interesting paper by General Page. This distinguished officer gave a well-prepared and interesting sketch of "The Birth of the American Army." Other papers were read by members of the chapter. Vocal music and harp solos enhanced the occasion, and at the close of the program the entire company arose and sang "America," after which a delicious collation was served.

The officers of the 3d Infantry gave a hop in the hall of the new gymnasium on Friday evening. All the officers and ladies of the post were present and greatly enjoyed the evening.

### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 3, 1904.

Company C, 25th Inf., in command of Capt. Henry M. Diekmann, which is doing temporary duty here, began their target practice the first of the month. There are only fifty-one enlisted men for duty and three officers, so they are all kept pretty busy.

Dr. William Baird, contract surgeon, who has been stationed here for several years, has applied to have his contract annulled. He has been on leave for the last two months which he has spent in El Paso.

An unfortunate accident occurred in the post guard house on April 6 whereby Private W. D. Luther, 14th Cav., who was a prisoner, was accidentally shot by Private John Porter, Company C, 25th Inf., who was one of the sentries, while putting a load into his gun. Private Luther is expected to recover.

Capt. Henry J. May, U.S.A., retired, who has been making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Edward Sinks, of El Paso, for the winter, is quite ill and there is very little hope of his recovery.

Many Army people will be shocked to learn of the sudden death of Miss Lillian Newman of El Paso on Easter Monday.

Work on the new hospital building is going on rapidly and will be completed as soon as possible.

Colonel Austen, 13th N.G.N.Y., with Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery, and Brevet Major David Wilson, 2d Battery, as an honorary staff, reviewed the 3d Battery in command of Brevet Major Henry S. Rasquin, and witnessed other mounted exercises, the command making a fine display. The enlisted band of the 13th Regiment, which volunteered its services, furnished the musical program, which was splendidly rendered. Following the review there was a presentation of State decorations for long service to 1st Lieut. George E. Laing, for 30 years; 1st Lieut. Chauncey Matlock, for 15 years; 2d Lieut. Lorenzo M. Nickerson, for 15 years, and to Sergt. Thomas C. Stokes, jr., and Sergt. William M. Carnduff, for 10 years. After this there was a mounted gun drill, 1st Lieut. Chauncey Matlock, commanding and mounted military athletics, by Rough Riders Platoon, 3d Lieut. Alfred T. Ives, commanding. In both events the battery men demonstrated rare good skill, and received the well deserved plaudits of the large audience. After the military exercises there was dancing, and the special guests were entertained at a collation in the armory. Among those present were Gen. James McLeer, Major Wells, 2d Regiment, Major George G. Cochran, 13th Regiment, Lieut. S. Eikan, 1st Battery, and Capt. T. R. Fleming, 15th Regiment.

Co. E, 71st N.Y., will entertain its friends on Saturday evening, April 16, at the Lenox Lyceum, 52 East Fifty-ninth street, New York city, at a reception and dance.



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Velraich Cape H3  
Velikodobnaya K2  
Vlakte Bay R1  
Vladivostok I2  
Volcano Bay O2  
Vordilbe I1  
Wakaba Bay L6  
Wakayama L6  
Waldma M5  
Waku L1  
Wantu C7  
Waul-sasi C. N4  
Washington B. G6  
Wei C5  
Wei-hai-wel E5  
Wei Ho B6  
Whangju G4  
Wu-fu F3  
Wutichow F2  
Wuwei G5  
Wufu Cape O2  
Wo-ho-shul D4  
Wonsan (Gensan) G4  
Wulchin H5  
Wunchong kubo G3  
Wunsan H3  
Wusan H6  
Yakusang G3  
Yaluda Bay H3  
Yalu R. F3  
Yamagata O4  
Yanchan B5  
Yanghe-fu B6  
Yang koo Q4  
Yang-Ping C4  
Yangs-hang B4  
Yangyang H5  
Yangyuh B4  
Yantslapu B4  
Yantubu B32  
Yashiro K7  
Yatsushiro I7  
Yatau Cape D5  
Ye or Jihchow C6  
Yedo N6  
Yellow Sea E5  
Yensan Cape O3  
Yerimo Cape P3  
Yinan H5  
Yikari F2  
Yikadi G2  
Yin-kow E3  
Yitunchow F2  
Yokishima H7  
Yokohama N6  
Yokosuka N6  
Yongam G6  
Yongampho F4  
Yongchun F4  
Yongchun G4  
Yongwol H5  
Yong-Hing Bay H4  
Yongchu Promotory C5  
Yungchew B5  
Yonessawa O5  
Yungblun G4  
Yung hoiyong D2  
Yung-tcheng Bay E5  
Yur-Shargant A3  
Yushtal F2  
Yuton B4



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## NEW YORK STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of the New York Rifle Association, of which Major Gen. Charles F. Roe is president, will be held at the Creedmoor range from Sept. 12 to 17 next, inclusive. There are matches open to everyone, and an attractive program of shooting has been arranged, both for teams and individuals, and all classes of shooters can be accommodated. These include both military men and civilians. Representatives of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard or Naval Militia of any State, Territory, District of Columbia, or any foreign government, can compete in a number of the matches, and it is hoped that both the Regular and State forces will improve the opportunity to meet in friendly competition and advance the interest of marksmanship.

The team matches open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Naval Militia, or any foreign government, are as follows:

Company team match—Teams of four men; distances, 200, 300 and 600 yards; seven shots per man of each. Entrance fee \$10 per team. First prize, \$50; second, \$25, and third, \$15. This and the two matches following are also open to teams composed of members of the Association.

Carbine team match—Teams of four men; other conditions and prizes same as above match.

McAlpin Trophy match—Teams of eight men; distances 200, 300 and 600 yards; ten shots per man of each. Entrance fee \$20 per team. First prize trophy presented by Gen. E. A. McAlpin value \$50 and \$150 in cash; second prize, \$100.

The Cruikshank regimental team match—Teams of six men; distances 200, 300, 400 and 700 yards. Seven shots per man of each. Entrance fee \$12 per team. First prize trophy presented by Mr. E. A. Cruikshank, valued at \$150 and \$100 in cash; second prize \$50; third prize, \$25.

Revolver team match—Open to teams of five from the Regular or State forces, or any foreign government or rifle or revolver club. Distance 50 yards. Twenty-five shots per man in strings of five shots in a time limit of fifteen seconds per string.

Regimental team, skirmin and rapid fire match—The conditions are the same as those of the same match in the National Trophy Competition. Entrance fee per team \$10. First prize trophy valued at \$200, offered by the 1st N.G.N.Y. and \$75 in cash; second prize, \$40.

Inter-club match—Teams of six from any rifle club or association in the United States. Entrance fee \$10 per team. Prize, a trophy valued at \$100 and \$50 in cash; second prize, \$25.

The following matches are open to everyone whether members of the New York Rifle Association or not, and are all individual contests:

Thurston match, 500 and 900 yards. Seven shots at each. First prize, \$40; second, \$20; third, \$10.

New York State Rifle Association Match—300, 500 and 1,000 yards. Seven shots at each. The twenty highest scores in slow fire will compete in one skirmin run under the same conditions as the skirmin run in the National Trophy Match. First prize championship gold medal and \$75 in cash; second prize, \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$15; fifth, \$10.

All comers short range match—200 yards. Seven shots. First prize a trophy offered by Gen. George W. Wingate and \$50 in cash; second, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

All comers mid-range match—400 yards. Seven shots. First prize a cup valued at \$100, presented by Lieut. H. H. Rogers, Jr., 12th Regiment, and \$50 in cash; second, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

All comers long-range match—1,000 yards. Seven shots. First prize a cup presented by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe value \$100 and \$50 in cash. The other prizes are the same as in the above match.

National marksmen reserve match—200, 300 and 500 yards. Five shots at each. Those making an aggregate score of 50 points will receive a National Marksmen Reserve Button and become enrolled in said Reserve.

Schuetzen Match—200 yards. German ring target. First prize, gold medal and \$40; second, \$35; third, \$25; fourth, \$15. Three prizes of \$10 and five prizes of \$5.

Civilian's novice match—Teams of three civilians. 200 yards, five shots. Entrance fee \$3 per team. Prizes \$2 to highest score in each team.

Re-entry revolver match—50 yards. Five shots. Open to everyone. First prize, \$25; second, \$15; third, \$10; fourth, \$5; fifth, \$5. There is also a second re-entry revolver match, distance 50 yards. Five shots, on standard American target, with the time limit of fifteen seconds for the five shots. The prizes are the same as in the first match.

Disappearing target match, open to everyone—25 yards. Five shots. Any revolver or magazine pistol. First prize, \$25; second, \$15; third, \$10; fourth, \$5; fifth, \$5; sixth, \$2.

Re-entry pistol match, open to everyone—Fifty yards. Five shots. Prizes, \$10, \$5, \$3, and \$2 respectively.

Programs and full information as to all the above contests will be furnished on application to Dr. W. B. Short, secretary, 242 Lenox avenue, New York city.

The U.S. magazine rifle, caliber .30, can be rented at the range at reasonable cost, and ammunition will be sold.

The officers of the Association are the following: Presi-

dent, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe; first vice-president, Lieut. Col. J. Hollis Wells; second vice-president, Col. Daniel Appleton; third vice-president, Col. George R. Dyer; fourth vice-president, Capt. Edwin Gould; fifth vice-president, Henry D. Mueller, esq.; secretary, Dr. W. B. Short; treasurer, Capt. J. Philip Benkart; executive officer, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston; assistant executive and statistical officer, Major William H. Palmer. Executive Committee: Capt. Wm. F. Underwood, Capt. E. B. Bruch, Capt. S. S. Stebbins, Capt. H. E. Evans, Lieut. R. H. Sayre, Lieut. E. H. Barnum, and Mr. A. L. Himelwright.

## REVIEW OF 4TH NEW JERSEY.

Major Gen. P. F. Wanser, division commander of the New Jersey National Guard, accompanied by his staff, reviewed the 4th Regiment of Jersey City in its army on the evening of April 12, before one of the largest audiences ever in the building. It was late when the ceremonies began, and following out the suggestion made previously by the Army and Navy Journal, the regimental band under leader Davis, filled in the time by a band concert, which was most highly appreciated by those present.

Among the special guests were Brig. Gen. Q. O'M. Gilmore, 2d Brigade (captain, U.S.A., retired), Brig. Gen. E. A. Campbell, 1st Brigade, N.J., Major W. A. Fisk, 7th N.Y., Capt. W. A. Bryant, 1st Troop, N.J., and Capt. J. T. Hilton, 5th N.J.

The regiment was formed with twelve companies of sixteen solid files each, and more men were present than could be accommodated in the ranks. The drill floor is much too small for the entire regiment to maneuver on, and it is hoped that means will be found whereby the command may be provided with the necessary drill space.

The regiment first formed line and received the colors with ceremony, after which it was formed in line of masses for review, and turned over by Jutant Gerardin to Col. Robert G. Smith in handsome shape. In the passable manner, the first battalion under Major Lohmann being the best. Following a regimental drill in command of Colonel Smith, came parade, and the dismissal of the colors with ceremony.

During the ceremonies medals for long and faithful service were presented to a number of officers and men. The medals which were of rare artistic beauty were the handiwork of Capt. Benjamin F. Moore, Q.M. The exhibition, as a whole, was an improvement on the previous review, and there was not so much unsteadiness in the ranks. The order arms was executed, however, with a most unmerciful bang and should be corrected. In time such rough usage must hurt the pieces, which are the U. S. magazine rifles. They should be grounded lightly. Some thirty men in the regiment were without gloves. Dancing followed the military exercises and the special guests were entertained at a collation in the armory.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

The Armory Commission, consisting of His Excellency Abram Chamberlain, Governor; Gen. George M. Cole, adjutant general; Gen. Arthur L. Goodrich, Col. Rollin S. Woodruff, Captain Edward H. Griswold, ex-Senator James Woodruff and Colonel Patrick McGovern, have selected a site and secured an option on the same, (to be submitted to the next general assembly) to erect a State arsenal and armory for use of the local organizations, 1st Infantry, Hartford. The cost will be about \$500,000. The present arsenal is obsolete in every respect. The Armory Commission, as a whole, started April 12, for the purpose of inspecting the armories of the 23d, 47th, 55th and 74th Regiments, N.G.S.N.Y., located at Brooklyn and Buffalo. In Buffalo the Commission was received in the City Hall. A trip to Niagara Falls and through the gorge followed the inspection. In the evening a dinner was tendered them at the Buffalo Club.

The third annual banquet of Troop A, Cavalry, at the Tontine Hotel, New Haven, on March 31, marks another successful chapter in the progress of this popular organization. About 125 guests sat down to a fine menu after which the toastmaster, Captain Luxerne Ludington (commanding troop), called for responses to toasts from Governor Chamberlain, Col. Norris G. Osborne, Gen. George M. Cole, A.G., Lieut. R. J. Woodruff (Troop A), Col. Lucien F. Burpee, C.N.G., retired, Gen. Arthur L. Goodrich and Hon. James Bishop. The speeches were interspersed with singing led by the glee club of Troop A, and the whole affair was carried along with the hearty enthusiasm and good fellowship which characterize the membership of this crack command. Among the social attractions of the week was the "thirty-eighth annual ball and reception of the Sarsfield Guard" (Co. C, 2d Infantry, C.N.G.) at the State Armory, New Haven, Monday evening, April 4, 1904. The armory was beautifully decorated with pink and white bunting. Governor Chamberlain, staff and officers of the National Guard, with officers and members of the Foot Guard, were present, and the military march was led by Governor Chamberlain and Capt. William B. Spencer, of the "Sarsfield's."

## NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Lieut. Col. Frank Taylor, 19th Inf., has been detailed to make the annual inspection of the National Guard of Washington. The schedule of inspections is as follows: Hoquiam, April 11; Tacoma, April 12; Everett, April 14; Bellingham, April 15; Ellensburg, April 15; North Yakima, April 19; Spokane, April 20; Colfax, April 21; Walla-burg, April 22; Vancouver, April 25; Seattle, April 27.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania will encamp by Division at Gettysburg, Pa. from July 23 to July 30, 1904, inclusive. The tour of duty of Naval Force of Pennsylvania will be announced in future orders. During the encampment the annual inspection will be made under the supervision of the inspector general. A gold medal of the value of \$50 will be presented during the division en-

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campment to the "private or commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the N.G. or Volunteer Militia, who shall have served faithfully therein for the longest continuous period, at the time of such presentation." The current season for rifle practice will open April 1, and will close Oct. 31, 1904. Practice with the U.S. magazine rifle, caliber .30, will be required of the Infantry and the Naval Force, and with the carbine and revolver for the Cavalry arm of the Service.

Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of New York, was unanimously elected a life member of the New York State Rifle Association, at the meeting of April 16. Dues of life members are \$45, and the Governor has sent this amount to the treasurer, Captain Benkart.

The Old Guard of the 12th N.Y., will hold its annual dinner at the Hotel Empire on April 21, and an enjoyable time is anticipated. The price per plate is \$2, and members can invite friends or members of their families.

The semi-annual returns of the 71st N.Y., Colonel Bates, for March 31 last, show the strength of the regiment to be 623 officers and men against 700 on Sept. 29 last, a net loss of 77. The loss is mainly due to dropping dead wood. The regiment is recruiting with excellent material, and as the time approaches for entering its new armory, the loss, it is expected, will be more than counter-balanced.

The 69th N.Y., Colonel Duffy, in its semi-annual returns for March 31 last, shows the slight loss of ten men. The only surprise is that the loss is not greater, when the uninviting quarters of the regiment are considered. The present strength of the regiment is 615 officers and men, against 625 on Sept. 30 last. The regiment will parade on April 23, to take part in the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of the new armory. Mayor McClellan, will lay the stone, and in it will be deposited a copper box containing the roster of officers and men of the present regiment, a history of the regiment and the names of Civil War members, roster of the National Guard of the State, etc. Irish societies will parade and take part in the ceremonies, and many well known men in military and civil life have been invited.

The membership of the 12th N.Y., Colonel Dyer, is rapidly rising, and the command has now a roll of some 873 officers and men. Considerable care has been exercised in recruiting and 60 per cent. of the applicants for enlistment have been rejected. Among the additional attractions for the enlisted men, will probably be an outdoor athletic ground, which Colonel Dyer hopes to secure in the near future.

In the 12th N.Y., the second contest for the Riker Trophy, open to teams of five men each, has been again won by the team from Company B, Captain Burr, which increased its former score of 215 points, to 225 points. The match was shot in the armory range, and the scores of the first five teams were: Co. B, senior team, 225; Co. C, 210; Co. B, junior team, 209; Co. G, 200, and Co. H, 171. In examining the records of the members of Co. B, who have shot on the several teams during the indoor season, it is interesting to note that 1st Sergt. C. M. Smith, has scored 45 points out of a possible 50 on four teams, and Capt. N. B. Burr has scored 43 points.

The fifth annual mounted games and presentation of badges and prizes of the 1st Company, Signal Corps, N. G.N.Y., which took place at the Central Park Riding Academy, Thursday, April 7, was one of the most successful events yet given by the organization. The events included wig-wag drill, broad sword contest, military drill, mounted, double pursuit, head cutting, team wrestle, tug of war, bareback riding, pole climbing contest, visual signaling by all known methods. Major General Roe and staff were among those present and greatly enjoyed the exercises.

A revolver competition for the Major's Cup, for teams of five men from each troop of Squadron A, of New York, will be shot in the armory range on April 23.

Adjutant Gen. Nelson Henry will review the 9th N.Y., in its armory Thursday evening, April 21.

The 14th N.Y., Col. A. L. Kline, was reviewed by Mayor McClellan at its armory on the evening of April 8. During the standing review the men were steady, but in

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the passage, there was too much crowding, and the fronts were broken. A short regimental drill followed which was only fairly executed. A formal presentation was next made of attendance, recruiting and Creedmoor trophies as follows: Attendance—First prize, Co. B, percentage, 95.73; second prize, Co. E, 90.12, and third prize, Co. F, 86.65. Recruiting—First prize, Co. A, 36 recruits; second, Co. K, 19, and third, Co. D, 18. Creedmoor marksmanship—First prize, Co. B, percentage, 92.70; second, Co. A, 92.59, and third, Co. M, 88.04. The Mayor, who made the formal presentation, made some brief complimentary remarks. Evening parade, in command of Major John H. Foote, was the next event and was a creditable ceremony. Dancing followed.

Second Lieut. M. Seyfried, of the 1st Battery, N.Y., who has been a member since May 6, 1892, has been unanimously elected first lieutenant, vice Schmidt, resigned. This promotion was made on the recommendation of Captain Wendel.

Brig. Gen. Jason E. Tolles, commanding the New Hampshire National Guard, has been reappointed and commissioned. The 1st Brigade, is ordered into camp at the State camp ground, Concord, Monday, June 20, for five days. The 1st Battery and Troop A, Cavalry, will march to the camp. Brig. Gen. George D. Waldron, I.G., will make the usual inspection of the brigade, during the encampment. It having been reported that at the last encampment spirituous and malt liquors were, in several instances, openly brought into camp and distributed at certain company streets, the brigade and regimental commanders are directed to take the proper steps to prevent such procedure in the future, and will cause any man found intoxicated, in uniform, to be discharged for the good of the Service. Adjutant General Ayling has published the report of Capt. Arthur F. Cummings, acting brigade inspector of rifle practice for 1903, which is a most complete document. During the season, 894 men practiced with the rifle and 197 with the revolver, of whom 810 qualified with the rifle and 173 with the revolver, several qualifying with both, making a total of 983 qualifications, or 78.66 per cent. of the entire brigade, an increase of 1.63 per cent. over 1902. Eighteen teams qualified at the regimental competitions to compete for the State trophy, an increase of one team over 1902. The average score of the teams at the 1st Infantry competition was 235.77, and the 2d Infantry 235.27, while the average score at the State competition was 238.72, which is an increase of 2.09 points per team over 1902, the result showing a decided interest in the rifle work. The interest still continues to increase in revolver practice among the officers, and also among the men of the battery and Cavalry. There was a marked increase in the percentage of qualifications from 1902 to 1903. There are several who have made perfect scores with the revolver, and to encourage this work Captain Cummings suggests that a special badge be issued officers and men entitled to practice with the revolver, who make two or more perfect scores during the season.

At the review of the 8th N.Y., Colonel Jarvis, on Thursday evening, April 21, by Major General Corbin, U.S.A., medals will be presented to the members and ex-members of the command who served with the Volunteer regiment in 1896 in the war with Spain.

The 74th Regiment of Buffalo, Colonel Fox, will in all probability put in its term of field service this year at Chautauqua Lake. The offer of those in charge of the St. Louis Exposition to bring the regiment to St. Louis during the fair was not favorably looked upon by the Colonel, as no field service could be had, and the trip would have been of very little benefit to the regiment. The encampment will be somewhere in the neighborhood

of Mayville. The regiment will leave Buffalo about the latter part of August and go direct to that town. It was also announced by Colonel Fox that prior to its leaving on the tour of field service the regiment will be completely fitted out in the new olive drab field uniforms of the Regular Army.

The next parade of the 7th N.Y., Colonel Appleton, will be on Sunday, April 17, for divine service in St. George's Church, in East Sixteenth street. The assembly of the regiment at the armory will be at 3:00 p.m.

The 13th N.Y., Colonel Austen, will be reviewed by Gen. James McLeer, on Saturday evening, April 23, at the armory.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be promised for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

M. M. B.—Apply to the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., for Colonel Grigsby's present address. He organized the 3d Volunteer Cavalry, in 1898, known as the Rough Riders.

T. C.—The 11th U.S. Cavalry sailed for the United States on March 15 last.

J. H. H. asks: If a soldier serving on his second enlistment, fourth year, continued service, service pay for same can obtain discharge by way of favor or purchase? Answer: He can obtain his discharge by purchase.

W. P. C.—The last appointee in the grade of 1st lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, was 1st Lieut. Ray Hoover, March 1, 1904. There are at present no vacancies.

SUBSCRIBER asks: What rule, or facts of record will govern in the detail of 2d lieutenants as members of the next class at the General Service and Staff College, Leavenworth, Kas.? Answer: Details are made upon the recommendations of regimental commanders.

S. B.—The designation of the next regiment to go to the Philippines has, as yet, not been made. It is, however, doubtful if any Cavalry regiment will be designated for the duty during current year.

C. R. B. writes: I served three years in the U.S. Army, was honorably discharged, stayed out four months and twelve days and re-enlisted, am now on my twenty-second month, can I get my discharge by purchase? Answer: Yes.

G. A. R.—Apply through military channels to Chief of Philippine Constabulary, Manila, P.I.

W. N. D.—No change of station is at present contemplated for the 13th Infantry.

P. T. H.—You are eligible to purchase your discharge (see recent G.O. on the subject in the Army and Navy Journal). Apply to the Adjutant General of the Army through military channels for permission to take Civil Service examination.

YOUNG MAN.—No selection has as yet been made of a regiment to follow the 12th to the Philippines.

F. W.—Apply to your post recruiting officer for the desired permission to enlist.

H. G.—It is not believed any change of garrison in the Philippine Islands will be made until some time in 1905.

E. F. G.—Write to the War Department and the Navy Department for the printed circular governing the admission of persons to the Medical Corps as officers.

F. X. C.—Midshipman Ralph P. Craft is still on the Kentucky, en route to New York.

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#### BORN.

ROGERS.—At Chicago, Ill., April 3, 1904, a son, to the wife of Helen Wainwright Rogers, wife of Dr. Daniel Weston Rogers, and daughter of the late Major R. P. Page Wainwright, U.S.A.

STONE.—At Fort McPherson, Ga., March 18, 1904, a son, Charles Bertody III., was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles B. Stone, Jr., 16th U.S. Inf.

THOMPSON.—At Washington, D.C., April 5, 1904, to the wife of Mr. L. L. Thompson, a daughter, Virginia Swalm Thompson, granddaughter of the late Gen. David G. Swalm, U.S.A.

WINTERBURN.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 6, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. G. W. Winterburn, 9th Cav., a son.

#### MARRIED.

ALLEN-KENT.—At San Francisco, Cal., April 6, 1904, Miss Ethel Kent and Lieut. Gilbert McKee Allen, 19th Inf.

BISHOP-HUTTON.—At Detroit, Mich., April 7, 1904, Lieut. Augustus H. Bishop, 1st U.S. Inf., and Miss Mildred Hutton.

DERBY-KIDDER.—At New Orleans, La., April 4, 1904,

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GIBSON-OSBORNE.—At New York city, N.Y., April 4, 1904, Mr. Julian Gibson, son of Lieut. Col. J. R. Gibson, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Virginia Gray Osborne.

GLASS-WOOSTER.—At Redwood City, Cal., March 27, 1904, Mr. Francis Glass, son of Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U.S.N., and Miss Annie Laurie Wooster.

NASH-TUPPER.—At Stillwater, N.Y., April 6, 1904, Charles W. Nash and Miss Mary Frances Tupper, daughter of Chief Engr. James T. Tupper, U.S.R.C.S.

ORTH-THEAKER.—At Port Huron, Mich., April 7, 1904, Miss Nina Withers Theaker, daughter of the late Col. Hugh A. Theaker, U.S.A., to Mr. Miles H. Orth.

#### DIED.

ACKERMAN.—At San Diego, Cal., March 23, 1904, Elizabeth Baldwin Ackerman, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman, U.S.N.

FLYNN.—At El Paso, Texas, Feb. 9, 1904, Lieut. Lucien Flynn, U.S.N., retired.

DAVIDSON.—On the U.S.S. Missouri, off Pensacola, Fla., by an explosion, April 13, 1904, Lieut. William C. Davidson, U.S.N.

GRIDLEY.—On the U.S.S. Missouri, off Pensacola, Fla., April 13, 1904, by an explosion, Lieut. John P. V. Gridley, U.S.M.C.

HEATON.—At Galesburg, Ill., April 1, 1904, Mrs. Della V. Heaton, mother of the wife of Capt. William A. Phillips, 10th U.S. Inf.

LIPPITT.—In Washington, D.C., April 2, 1904, Mrs. M. L. Lippitt, widow of the late Dr. W. F. Lippitt, of Charlestown, W. Va., and mother of Major W. F. Lippitt, Medical Department, U.S.A.

NEUMAN.—On the U.S.S. Missouri, off Pensacola, Fla., April 13, 1904, by an explosion, Midshipman William E. T. Neuman, U.S.N.

PARSHALL.—At Marahui, Mindanao, P.I., April 8, 1904, Lieut. Harry Parshall, 23d U.S. Inf.

STARK.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., April 5, 1904, Mrs. Agnes Stark, widow of the late Surg. John Stark, U.S.A.

WARD.—On the U.S.S. Missouri, off Pensacola, Fla., April 13, 1904, by an explosion, Midshipman Thomas Ward, Jr.

WEICHERT.—On the U.S.S. Missouri, off Pensacola, Fla., April 13, by an explosion, Ensign Ernest A. Weichert, U.S.N.

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### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Arabs in Khartoum, with whom the British are fighting, are reversing the scripture, buying agricultural implements to beat them into spearheads.

General Delarey, a former Boer commander, addressing a congress of farmers at Krugersdorp, March 30, said he regretted the forthcoming representation of scenes from the Boer War at the St. Louis Exposition, which he said would be a shameful production. General Delarey said he wished to bring to the notice of the world the fact that the Boers had abandoned all thoughts of vindictiveness toward Great Britain, and that it was now their privilege to work in peace.

The London Engineer says: "The new 4-inch quick-firing gun, which is to replace the present description of ordnance of that caliber, is a decided improvement on the gun now in use. With a charge of some 10 pounds of cordite, it projects a shell weighing 31 pounds with a muzzle velocity exceeding that of the present 4-inch gun by no less than 530 foot seconds. The charge now in use for the 4-inch guns mounted afloat being 3 lb. 9 oz. of cordite only, and the projectile 25 pounds in weight, this is a very valuable improvement. One remarkable feature of this design of ordnance, says the Naval and Military Record, is that the charge will not be inserted in a brass case, but will be made up 'bare'—that is to say, in a silk cloth bag only. By far the most important of the new ordnance which is being introduced into the navy is the 7.5-inch gun with its charge of 77 3/4 pounds of cordite, projectile of 200 pounds, and muzzle velocity of 2,860 foot seconds. For the present this is relatively the most powerful gun we possess, and it cannot be matched for range, penetrative power, speed of working, facility of loading, and general all-round usefulness by the ordnance of any other nation, says the Naval and Military Record. The guns coming forward for proof are of 45 caliber in length, that is, 337 1/2 inches, and the mountings, although yet necessarily in an experimental stage, are of the handiest possible description,

the gun and mounting being under the complete control of the gun layer, while the breech mechanism is of the simplest character."

In the course of an article on "The French Naval Program of 1900-1903," published in translated form in the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution of London the author, M. De Lanessan, speaking of the need of additional bases for the French navy, says: "There is some talk of making a base at Martinique, but in view of the proximity of the powerful colonies of another Power, and of the United States, to be of any use, it would have to be a fortified base of the first order." The view here expressed discloses probably the real reason why we need not fear the development of naval bases in the Western hemisphere by the nations of continental Europe. England has a strong naval foothold in the West Indies, but she also has large territorial interests on the American continent which justify her in maintaining strong naval bases in the waters of the Western Atlantic, but France is without such possessions, and for her to establish a base in Martinique which, as M. De Lanessan points out, would have to be heavily fortified, would not only be a costly undertaking from the standpoint of economy, but a matter of questionable wisdom from the standpoint of naval policy. It is difficult to see wherein a naval base in Martinique could be useful to France in the event of war between herself and another European power.

The two officers of H.M.S. Prince George, who lost the flotilla signal-book, have been sentenced to be reprimanded and an order has been issued that, at the termination of each watch, the officer of the watch is to satisfy himself that the signal books are correct, and the senior signal rating is to note the fact in the log. His relief is not to take over the watch until he has seen that all the signal books are correct. Carelessness in the treatment of signal-books, the order says, is "a very grave matter, and any case of loss through want of proper care will be visited with their Lordships' severe displeasure."

The Army and Navy Gazette says of the late Duke of Cambridge: "Not rich considering his position, his good heart caused him to indulge in many acts of charity of which the world knew nothing. As a soldier he was marvellous for his knowledge of minutiae and recollection of persons. His skill at drill, too, was the envy of many. The only bad thing about his display of that skill was that when anything went wrong his language was that of the army in Flanders, and even his best and most intimate friends did not escape on such occasions; but he meant nothing by his vocal energy, and no one bore him ill-will for it. It is said of the Duke that, it having been represented to him that the gallant old Sir John Pennefather, then commanding at Aldershot, was attracting attention by the vehemence of his language, the Duke determined to speak to him in a casual way so as not to wound his feelings. He therefore ordered a divisional field day, as a pretext for his appearance, with the intention of giving Sir John a hint to be more moderate in his language. Unfortunately, some blunder occurred during the maneuvers, which evoked some strong expletives from the Duke himself. H.R.H. after this was ashamed to rebuke Sir John, and returned to London *re infecta*."

A series of experiments with German torpedo craft has just been concluded in the Bay of Danzig, the object of which was to ascertain the influence exercised on the speed of torpedo-boats by the depth of water. Up to a speed of twelve nautical miles the vessel was in no way influenced by the depth of the water. At the speeds of from fifteen to twenty-one nautical miles, it was unfavorably influenced, in proportion as the water became shallow. In smooth water, 7 m. deep, double as much power was required to produce the same speed as that attained in deep water. A curious result was obtained on still further increasing the speed of the vessels, for it

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was found that the depth most unfavorable to the torpedo-boats was not that of 7 m., but that of 15 m. to 25 m., and that quite shallow water yielded far better results than water 60 m. in depth.

The existing Portuguese field gun being completely out of date, a commission was sent in August last to France, Germany, and England in search of a new model. The commission was unable to decide between a Krupp and a Canet gun, and two guns from Krupp, differing somewhat in construction, and one from Canet are now undergoing tests at the range at Vendas Novas.

The French navy, says the Toulon correspondent of Le Yacht, is passing through a period of mischances. The Cassard, a second-class cruiser of 3,800 tons, is the latest victim. While engaged in a 24-hours' steam trial on March 10, the vessel was unfortunate enough to run upon a rock near the island of Saint-Honorat, and her port screw was seriously damaged. She was put into dock upon her arrival at Toulon. From Le Yacht of March 12 we glean various particulars relative to the very serious injuries sustained by the new armored cruiser, Leon Gambetta, which grounded on her trial trip. Amongst other defects two of her three screw propellers have been rendered useless, and will have to be exchanged for new ones.

According to the France Militaire, Lieutenant Martin, of the 127th French Infantry Regiment, has invented a sight for the Lebel rifle, which is a marvel of precision. It is good for all the distances given on the sight of the Lebel of 1886. It has been submitted to the Minister of War.

Greatly improved relations now exist with the frontier tribesmen of India as is shown by the fact that only 100 men lost their lives on the frontier during the last five years. At the present time there are only 5,000 British troops stationed across the administrative border of British India, as compared with 10,000 in 1899.

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  - (b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.
2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.
  - (a) The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Chicago, Ill.
  - (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters Omaha, Neb.
  - (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.
3. The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
  - (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.
  - (b) The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Denver, Colo.
4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
  - (a) The Department of California—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
  - (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
  - (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
  - (b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo, P.I.
  - (c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P.I.

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## CAVALRY.

- 1st Cav.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Texas; A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; B, C and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
- 4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; I, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.
- 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.
- 7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
- 8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas.

- 9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
- 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 11th Cav.—Sailed from Manila, P.I. for San Francisco March 15 on the transport Sheridan. Address mail for the present to San Francisco, Cal. Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, have been assigned to Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, to Fort Riley, Kas.; I and K, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and L and M, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- 12 Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 13th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 15th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

- | Battery and Station.        | Battery and Station.        |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.   | 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.   | 17th. Manila, P.I.          |
| 3d. Ft. Myer, Va.           | 18th. Manila, P.I.          |
| 4th. Ft. Myer, Va.          | 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.       |
| 5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.   | 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.       |
| 6th. Ft. Riley, Kas.        | 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.    |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.        | 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.     |
| 8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.  | 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.   |
| 9th. Manila, P.I.           | 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  |
| 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.   | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.       |
| 11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.    | 26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. |
| 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.    | 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  |
| 13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.     | 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.    | 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.   |

## COAST ARTILLERY.

- | Company and Station.                  | Company and Station.   |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.                 | Will sail the latter part of April for station at the Presidio, S.F. |
| 2d. Ft. Wright, F.I., N.Y.            | 67th. Camp McKinley, H.I.  |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                | Will sail the latter part of April for station at the Presidio, S.F. |
| 4th. Jackson Bks., La.                | 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  |
| 5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.           | 69th. Ft. Monroe, Cal.   |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                  | 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.   |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.              | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.   |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.                 | 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.  |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.              | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.   |
| 10th. Manila, P.I.                    | 74th. Ft. Williams, Me.  |
| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla.             | 75th. Ft. Preble, Me.  |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.                | 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.   |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                 | 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  |
| 14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.          | 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.             | 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  |
| 16th. Ft. Washington, Md.             | 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.   |
| 17th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.              | 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.   |
| 18th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.               | 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  |
| 19th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.             | 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.   |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.             | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.   |
| 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.                | 85th. Manila, P.I.   |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.              | 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.                | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.   |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.               | 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.  |
| 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.                 | 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.   |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash.        | 90th. Ft. McHenry, Md.   |
| 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.            | 91st. Jackson Bks., Md.  |
| 28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.            | 92d. Presidio, S.F., Cal. Will sail for Honolulu, H.I. April 30.     |
| 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.            | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.   |
| 30th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.             | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.   |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.               | 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.                  | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.              | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.               | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.   |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                 | 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.   |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.              | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.   |
| 37th. Ft. Washington, Md.             | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  |
| 38th. Manila, P.I.                    | 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  |
| 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.                | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.  |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.                 | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.   |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.                 | 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.                   | 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.                  | 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.   |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.             | 108th. Manila, P.I.  |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.                | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.               | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.   |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.                   | 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.  |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.               | 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.               | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.   |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.             | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.              | 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.   |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.                | 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.              | 117th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  |
| 54th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.   |
| 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.               | 119th. World's Fair Station, St. Louis, Mo.                          |
| 56th. San Juan, P.R.                  | 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.   |
| 57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.             | 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.   |
| 58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                 | 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.   |
| 59th. San Juan, P.R.                  | 123d. Ft. Constitution, N.H.   |
| 60th. Presidio, Cal.                  | 124th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.   |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.                 | 125th. Ft. Worden, Wash.   |
| 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.                |  |
| 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.                 |  |
| 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.                 |  |
| 65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal.              |  |
| 66th. Camp McKinley, H.I.             |  |

## INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.
- 2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
- 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Companies C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; A and B, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Will proceed to Alaska for duty July 1, 1904, and take station as per G.O. 61, April 2, War Department.)
- 4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
- 6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

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7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K and L, Fort Niagara, N.Y. (The companies in Alaska will be relieved by the 3d Infantry in July, 1904, and then proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for station.)

9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Company B, Pekin, China. Address China, via San Francisco, A and D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.

10th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; L, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.

13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Company I, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Companies E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal. (Company I will be relieved from duty in Alaska in July, 1904, and report to commanding general, Department of California.)

14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; K, Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.

17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.

20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.

22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, D, I, K, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and L, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; C, Fort Bliss, Texas; E, F, G and H, Fort McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, K, L and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

28th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

29th Inf.—Ordered from the Philippines to the United States. Address mail for the present, San Francisco, Cal. Upon arrival in the United States the 29th Infantry will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, band, 2d Battalion and Co. L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; 1st Battalion, at Fort Bliss, Texas; Co. I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Cos. K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

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Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

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**BULLET PROOF FABRIC.**

Casimir Ziegler, inventor of a bullet-proof fabric, sends us a description of his invention. This fabric, as described by him, is a silk cloth of various thicknesses, according to the caliber of arms against which it is to give protection. Cloth of a thickness of one-eighth inch weighs three pounds to the square yard, and is intended to resist bullets from Colt or Smith and Wesson revolvers of .32 and .38 caliber (15 grains of powder). Cloth one-sixth of an inch thick weighs five pounds eight ounces to the square yard, and is to resist bullets of .38, .41 and .44 caliber revolvers (Army weapons, 20 grains of powder). Cloth one-third of an inch thick weighs eleven pounds to the square yard, and is to resist bullets from all pistols and revolvers with the exception of the Mauser pistol with its steel bullets carrying to the distance of 1,500 yards; but even these bullets, it is stated, do not penetrate this variety of cloth at a distance of 100 yards.

The bullet-proof armor intended to ward off bullets from Army rifles is of two varieties, one for long range and the second at a distance of 100 yards. The first consists of a silk fabric, three-fourths of an inch thick, and a steel plate one-sixteenth of an inch thick attached to the outer side of the fabric. The fabric weighs 22 pounds to the square yard, and the steel plate 23 pounds to the square yard, or both together 45 pounds. This variety of armor is stated to resist bullets from Mauser pistols at all distances, and steel bullets from rifles at a distance of 350 yards.

The second variety consists of a silk fabric of the same thickness, but with a thicker steel plate, one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing 46 pounds 2 ounces to the square yard, or 72 pounds in all. This variety is to resist rifle bullets at a distance of 100 to 150 yards.

The first and second varieties of the cloth bullet-proof garments have been manufactured for the last four years, in various forms, such as vests, jackets, trousers and caps, which have been acquired by sheriffs, policemen, detectives, bank cashiers, doctors and others. Of the armors giving protection from rifle bullets no actual use has been made as yet, but the lighter weight is intended for use in the form of the old breast plate, while of the second shields can be made which could be used in connection with cannon, forts, etc.

The bullet-proof cloth can resist steel bullets as well as leaden bullets, it is stated, but in that case the thickness of the cloth must be increased to at least two inches in order to resist bullets at 100 yards. Leaden bullets when they come in contact with the cloth are flattened and consequently adhere to it, while bullets consisting of lead with a steel coat do not flatten when they strike the cloth, but after tearing it remain imbedded in it. Therefore for steel bullets the steel plate is attached. The bullet first strikes the plate on which it flattens itself and after penetrating the plate its further progress is barred by the cloth. The use of the

cloth gives a saving in weight. The bullet-proof fabric for use at 350 yards, for example, weighs 45 pounds to the square yard. A steel plate two-eighths of an inch thick weighs 92 pounds to the square yard. The difference in weight amounts to 47 pounds, that is, the weight of the steel plate exceeds that of the cloth by more than one-half.

**BRONZE ORDNANCE.**

It must be nearly half a century, the London Engineer says, since bronze was superseded by iron as a material for the manufacture of ordnance in England; and it must have come as a surprise to many people to learn that the Austrians have retained bronze as the material for their field guns up to the present day. There is, therefore, no reversal of previous policy in their decision to employ bronze instead of steel in the construction of their new gun. While other nations have been steadily improving and developing their gun steels, the Austrians have as steadily developed their gun bronzes, and they now claim that their gun material is both cheaper and more efficient than that employed elsewhere. It is reported that these gun bronzes are of approximately the following composition:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Cu .....	61.50	to	53.90
Zn .....	35.70	to	40.00
Mn .....	0.00	to	3.75
Al .....	0.04	to	1.25
Fe .....	1.26	to	2.00

It is believed, however, that in some instances the manganese percentage runs very much higher—probably up to 10 per cent.

Good bronzes of this description can be forged, rolled, or solid drawn, and the recent official pamphlet on the subject claims for the Austrian gun bronze, forged by a secret process, qualities equal to those of the best nickel steel. The inner tubes of the guns are probably solid drawn, in much the same way as the Ehrhardt steel gun tubes, while the jacket is probably cast and then bored out to receive the inner tube.

The weak points about these copper alloys are their low elastic limit, their want of homogeneity, which leads to molecular strain under repeated stresses, and their greater susceptibility than steels to the high temperatures which must obtain in the gun chambers. We have much to learn, however, on the subject of the manufacture of these bronzes, and there are many little details—as to casting temperatures, for instance—with which we are as yet unacquainted.

It is claimed for bronze guns that they are cheap. The cost of the raw material, however, must be greater than that of gun steel; on the other hand, the cost of manufacture is probably less, and the metal is still of value when the gun itself is worn out.

It is claimed by its advocates that bronze suffers less from erosion on firing than does steel. The erosion of gun tubes, however, depends on two factors—wear and scoring. While it is quite possible that the latter may be less with bronze than

with steel, depending as it does probably on chemical changes in the metal, it is difficult to see how the wear can be less.

**FEMALE ENLISTMENT STRIPES.**

Kate, the bumboat woman, is the title applied to an old friend of United States man-of-war-men who has been haunting the navy yard, Washington, and the ships touching there, for the past forty years. Her form is bowed beneath the weight of seventy years and her face is seamed with the marks of time. Daily she visits the yard with a basket filled with candies, fruits, and notions for sale to her generous customers there. Two score years ago she began to believe herself actually a part of the enlisted force of the Navy, and at the present time wears ten red enlistment stripes on her arm, each stripe indicating four years of supposed service.—Our Naval Apprentice.

Eighty years ago in the town of Angostura, long before its name had been changed, a German physician invented a bitters which brought immortality to the little Venezuelan village, and carried its name into the most remote corners of the earth. The name of that German was Siegert. Dr. Siegert is dead. But his name, like that of his bitters, lives after him. His sons, under the firm name of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, on the little island of Trinidad at the mouth of the Orinoco river, have continued, without interruption, the manufacture and sale of their world-famous product. If Dr. Siegert's Bitters, which have made the name of Angostura famous, had never been imitated, it would have been because they had no merit. The fact that they have been the target of the imitator, the infringer, the trade-mark pirate, and the counterfeit since they took the public taste by storm is ample evidence of their popularity. Look for the name "Dr. Siegert" and refuse cheap substitutes that are offered for the sake of larger profits.

A football player whose nose had been broken in a hard fought battle over the pigskin wished to enter the United States Marine Corps, but had no chance of admission while he was so grievously handicapped with this disfigurement. So he pluckily had his nose rebroken, and his features are now sufficiently symmetrical to afford him an opportunity to listen to the tales which are told to the men at arms upon federal battleships. Football players do not lack pluck.—New York Tribune.

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